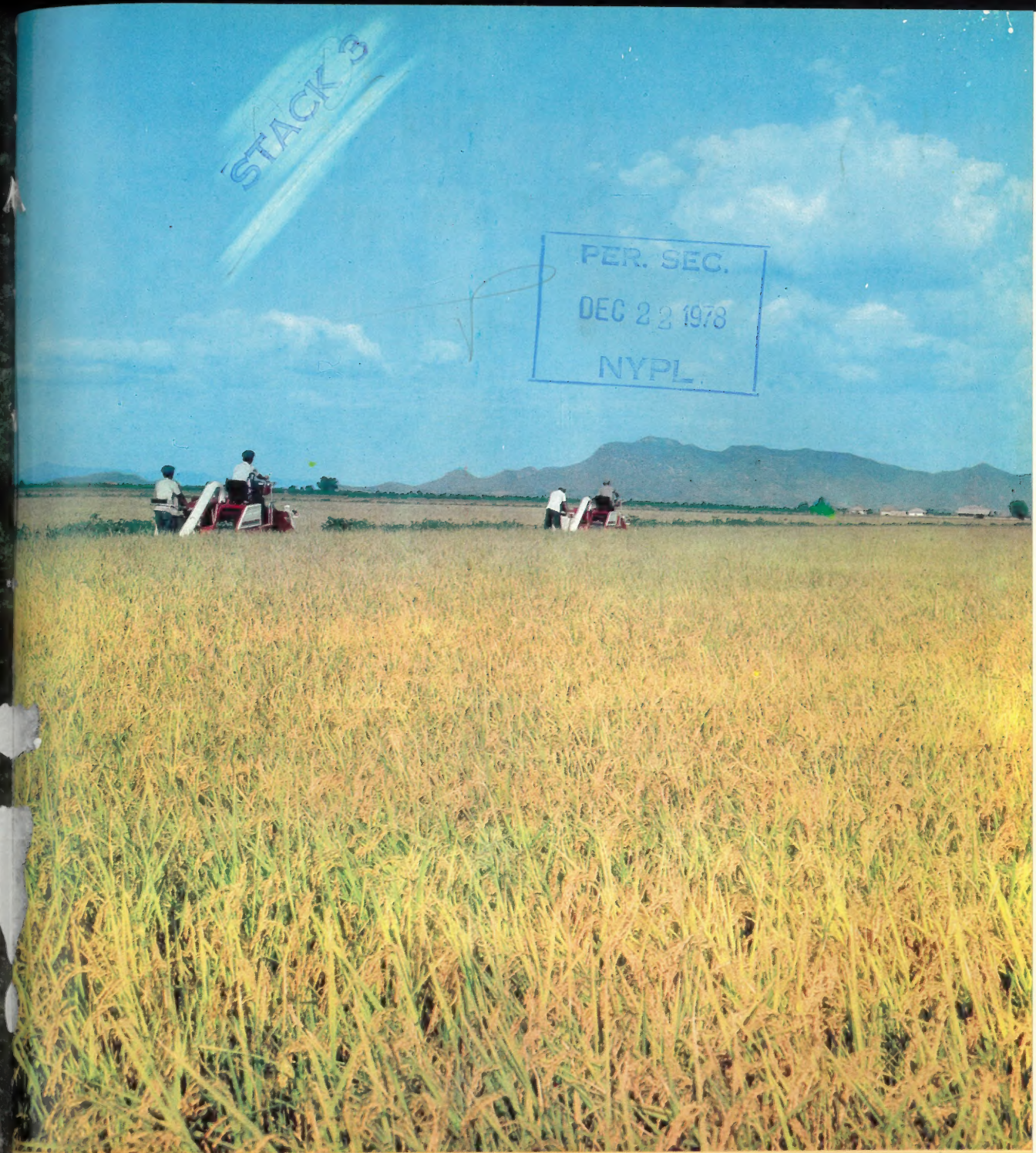


No. 13502



STACK 3

PER. SEC.
DEC 22 1978
NYPL

Korea Today

10
1978



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph together with the Pyongyang school children's art troupe who have returned from performance tour in Japan

Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe

— From the Programme Played during Performance Tour in Japan —



Duet dance "Changgo (Drum) and Bell Dance" which captivated the audience by high art skill

Girl chorus "We Sing to the Accordion of Love"



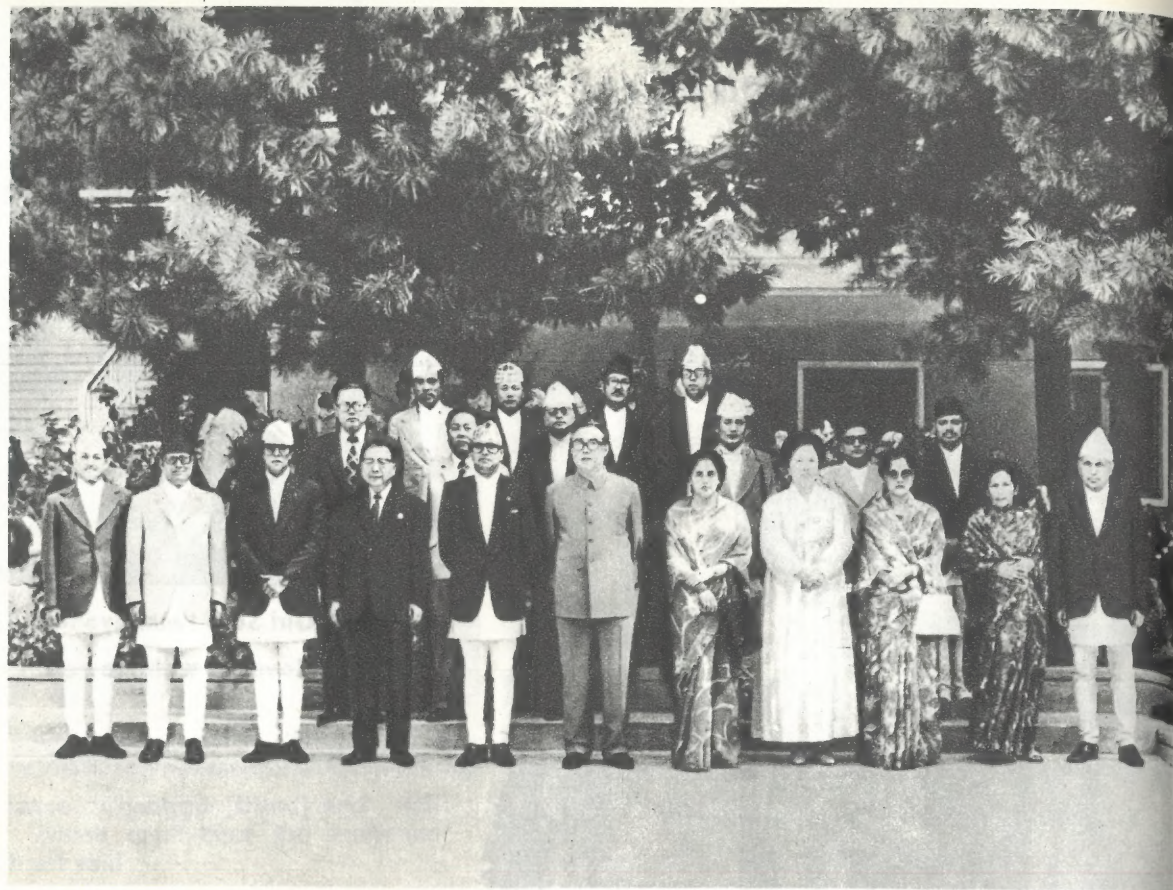
Light music "Horse-drawn Kitchen Car Runs" which moved the audience to admiration



Girl Solo "Mangyongdae Is Covered with Flowers"



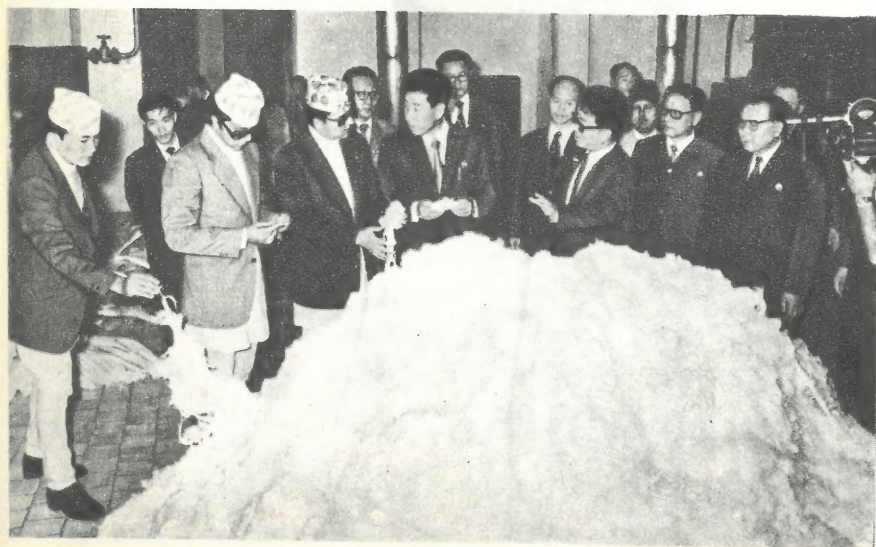
Harpist wins high acclamation



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives His Royal Highness Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah and His Royal Highness Prince Dhirendra Bir Bikram Shah of the Kingdom of Nepal and poses for a photograph with them



Goodwill Mission of Nepalese People



His Royal Highness Prince Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah and His Royal Highness Prince Dhirendra Bir Bikram Shah of the Kingdom of Nepal visit the February 8 Vinalon Complex

Korea Today

No. 10 (265) 1978

CONTENTS

Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea KIM IL SUNG	7
Immortal Exploits Shining in History of Youth Movement	26
Making Anju Modern City	29
Newly-Expanding Tanchon Magnesia Factory	33
"Legendary Hero, the Sun of the Nation" Four Disciples and a Million Suits of Uniform	35
KOREA AS I SAW	
Kumsong Tractor Factory	37
33 Years of Glory	40
KOREA—A LOVELY LAND	
Our Land Full of Clean Air and Water	43
A Great Document, A New Phase in Development of the Korean Revolution	53
Historic Conference: Independence Upheld and Unity Defended	57
Declaration of Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries Supports Korean People's Cause of Independent National Reunification	60
The World Is Firmly Following the Road of Independence	61
VOICE OF WORLD	
US Troops Must Withdraw Unconditionally and Immediately from South Korea according to the Resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly Session	63



MONTHLY JOURNAL

Published by the Foreign
Languages Publishing House
Pyongyang, DPRK

Natural Reserves and Monuments in Our Country	65
Gifts of Loyalty to 30th Birthday of DPRK	68
Flower Is Beautiful When in Bloom	69
(SERIAL)	
Outline of Korean History, [7]	72
Pyongyang Gymnasium, Venue of 35th WTTC	75
A Heart Looking Up to the Sun of the Nation	76

KOREAN REUNIFICATION QUESTION

This Is How the Military Fascist Regime Appeared in South Korea	80
Painful Cries Heard across the Ocean	82
South Korean Society, Kingdom of Pinchbecks	84
FRAGMENTARY THOUGHT	
Worst Law in History and World	85

LIBRETTO

Revolutionary Opera THE SONG OF KUMGANG-SAN MOUNTAIN	86
---	----

PHOTOGRAVURES

☆ Pyongyang School Children's Art Troupe	1
☆ Goodwill Mission of Nepalese People	4
☆ Central Botanical Garden	45
☆ Korean Painting: "Inner Kungang in the Morning"	51
☆ Korean Postage Stamps	52
☆ Various Textiles Produced in Larger Quantities	93

△ News	91
△ Do You Know?	92

FRONT COVER: Bumper crop has come this year too

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The monument erected at the Pyongyang Textile Combine to commemorate the great love of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung striving to clothe our people better and more richly

INSIDE BACK COVER: Wharf expansion work is in rapid progress at the Nampo port

BACK COVER: Working people enjoying their holidays at Mt. Kungang-san

KIM IL SUNG

Let Us Step Up Socialist Construction under the Banner of the Juche Idea

Report Delivered at the 30th Anniversary Celebration of the Founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(September 9, 1978)

Comrades,

Thirty years have passed since the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proclaimed its birth to the whole world.

In the past 30 years our people, holding their destiny firmly in their own hands under the banner of the Republic, have traversed the path of the revolution resplendent with victory and glory.

Today all people of our country celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK jubilantly with a great national pride and the high honour of victor under the solemn circumstances in which vigorous efforts are being made to carry out successfully the Second Seven-Year Plan, a magnificent programme of socialist construction.

On this historic red-letter day, I warmly congratulate our heroic people who have worked with all devotion for the prosperity

and development of the Republic and the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism.

On this memorable day, I send warm felicitations and militant greetings to the entire people in south Korea including the revolutionaries, youth and students and patriotic democrats who, looking up to our Republic as a beacon of hope, are fighting resolutely for their right to live, democratic freedom, national reunification and for the victory of the revolution.

I also extend warm greetings to our 600,000 fellow countrymen in Japan and all other overseas Koreans who are struggling courageously in alien lands for their democratic, national rights and their socialist homeland with a high national pride as citizens of our Republic.

Many revolutionary fighters and patriots

fell in the hard yet worthwhile fight for the country's independence and for the Republic. I pay a highest tribute of respect to the memory of our unforgettable revolutionary forerunners and patriotic martyrs who laid down their precious lives in the cause of the country's freedom and liberation, the founding of the Republic and its strengthening and development. The meritorious services rendered by the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners and patriotic martyrs will abide long with the name of the Republic in the nation's history.

Many countries' Party and government delegations and foreign friends have come to our country to celebrate the 30th birthday of the DPRK. On behalf of the Government of the Republic and the entire Korean people, I extend a hearty welcome to them who have come to celebrate the national holiday of our people.

Comrades,

The DPRK is a great gain of our revolution.

The Korean Communists and patriotic people waged a long hard struggle to overthrow the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and achieve the country's independence and establish their own state power. In the crucible of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the brilliant traditions of our revolution were built up and the solid foundation was laid for establishing the people's government.

After liberation our people set up the people's government and carried out democratic reforms successfully under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and, on this basis, founded the DPRK in September 1948.

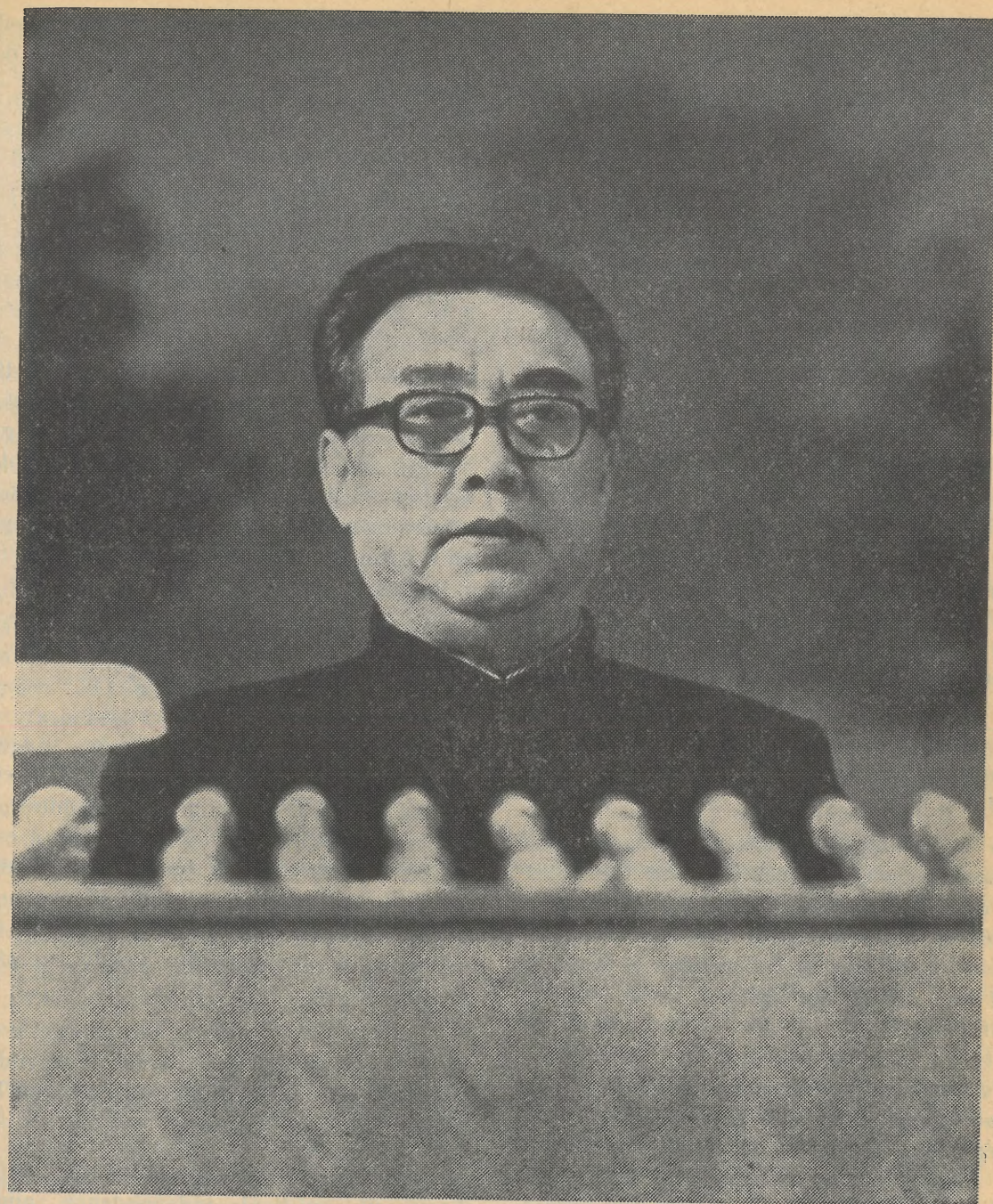
The founding of the DPRK was a great historic event in the development of our revolution and in our people's life. With the birth of the DPRK our people became the genuine master of the state and society and a mighty and dignified people no one can

dare to touch. The founding of the Republic provided our people with a powerful weapon for the revolution and construction and enabled them to appear proudly on the international arena under the banner of an independent and sovereign state. Indeed, the building of the DPRK marked the new emergence of an independent people and signified the solemn declaration of the birth of Juche Korea.

Over the past three decades since its founding the DPRK has covered a road of difficult struggle and glorious victory and accomplished immortal exploits for the country and the people. The Government of the Republic has led the masses of the people to push forward the revolution and construction vigorously and thus established the most advanced socialist system in this land where had prevailed exploitation and oppression, and turned our once poor and backward country into an independent socialist state with its solid independent national economy, brilliant national culture and great defence power. The thirty years of the Republic have been years of victory and glory, years of creation and prosperity.

Our Republic is now at the zenith of its prosperity. The socialist system of our country is becoming more consolidated and developed with each day and the Republic is steadily gaining in scope and strength in all areas—political, economic, cultural and military. Under the care of the Republic our people are provided fully with true freedom and rights, and enjoy material and cultural welfare to their hearts' content. Our Republic fully exercises its right as an independent state on the international arena and has friends and sympathizers everywhere in the world. Never before in our nation's 5,000 years of history has our country so flourished or demonstrated its grandeur all over the world as today.

Our Republic has won the unreserved support and confidence of our people through its 30 years of struggle. All people of Korea



have an unbounded love for the Republic and give unqualified support to all lines and policies of the Government of the Republic. Our people are firmly persuaded by actual life that only the Republic can bring them a happy life, and they see a happier future in

its strengthening and development.

The entire people of our country consider it an infinite honour and pride to live and make the revolution as citizens of the Republic and are full of confidence that they can build a socialist and communist land of

bliss without fail in their homeland under the banner of the Republic. Today our people are afire with a determination to fight with

all devotion for safeguarding the Republic resolutely and for its prosperity and development.

1. Let Us Thoroughly Embody the Juche Idea in State Activity and Energetically Carry On Three Revolutions

Comrades,

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the banner of freedom and independence for our people and a powerful weapon for the building of socialism and communism.

Proceeding from the general task of our revolution, the Government of the Republic has made persevering efforts to speed up the building of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, support the revolutionary struggle of the south Korean people and strengthen the unity with the peoples of the world.

In the struggle for the reunification and independence of the country and the building of a new society, the Government of the Republic has thoroughly implemented the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-reliant defence in all spheres of state activity, with the Juche idea of our Party as its invariable guiding principle.

Political independence is the life and soul of an independent and sovereign state. An independent government alone can defend the dignity of the country and the people and push ahead vigorously with the revolution and construction.

The Government of the Republic has firmly maintained independence since the first day of its existence.

It has formulated all its lines and policies independently in conformity with the actual

conditions of our country and carried them out on the strength of our people themselves. We have repudiated worship of great powers and dogmatism, solved all problems arising in the revolution and construction at our own discretion, and accepted approved theories or foreign experiences to suit the interests of our revolution.

The Government of the Republic develops friendly and cooperative relations with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect and deals with all international issues on its own judgment and conviction. We never dance to the tune of others or allow outsiders to meddle in the internal affairs of our country. The prestige of our country as an independent and sovereign state and the dignity of our people consist precisely in the fact that the Government of the Republic firmly maintains independence.

In order to consolidate the country's political independence and ensure independence completely, it is necessary to build an independent national economy.

Economic independence is the material basis of political independence and sovereignty. The building of an independent national economy is essential for consolidating national independence, exercising sovereign rights and providing a bountiful material life to the people.

The Government of the Republic set forth the line of building an independent national

economy, and has adhered to the revolutionary principle of self-reliance. As a result, it has admirably built an independent national economy fed with our own raw materials, run by our own technique and our own cadres, comprehensively developed and equipped with up-to-date technology. Today our economy satisfies all needs of socialist construction and the people's life with its own production and continues to develop at a high rate, unaffected by any worldwide economic upheavals.

Self-reliance in national defence is a fundamental principle in the building of an independent and sovereign state.

Without self-reliant defence power it is impossible to defend national independence and safeguard revolutionary gains and the people's security. In fact, a state which has no power to defend itself cannot be called a completely independent state.

Because we had founded regular revolutionary armed forces in good time and built up the country's defence capacity, we honourably defended the country's independence and the gains of the revolution in the three years long Fatherland Liberation War against the American imperialist aggressors.

The Government of the Republic has carried out the Party's military line, the gist of which is to train the whole army into a cadre army, to modernize it, to arm the entire people and to fortify the whole country, and thus strengthened our People's Army into revolutionary armed forces whose members equal a hundred foes each, and converted the whole land into an impregnable fortress. Today we can say confidently that we have an invincible defence power capable of completely smashing any enemy's invasion.

The Government of the Republic has thoroughly implemented the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-reliant defence in all areas of the revolution and construction, and thus turned our country into a mighty socialist state politically in-

dependent, economically self-supporting and self-reliant in national defence.

The great changes and brilliant successes brought about in our country over the past 30 years since the founding of the Republic bear remarkable witness to the correctness and vitality of the line of independence, self-support and self-reliant defence.

In future, too, the Government of the Republic will fully apply the Juche idea to all fields of state activity and thus hasten the historic cause of equipping the whole society with the Juche idea.

Equipment of the whole society with the Juche idea is the ultimate goal of the Government of the Republic. The Government should turn all members of society into communistic people of a Juche type and thoroughly transform the whole society in keeping with the requirements of the Juche idea, thus taking the ideological and material fortresses of communism.

The struggle to equip the whole society with the Juche idea is in essence a struggle to guarantee full independence for the working masses. Complete independence of the working masses demands that the legacies of the old society be eliminated from all domains of social life—political, economic, ideological and cultural—and society reorganized along revolutionary lines in all aspects of its foundation and super-structure. Therefore, if a working-class state is to accomplish the historic task of providing full independence to the working masses, it should transform the old social system and, at the same time, carry out the revolution in the ideological, technical and cultural areas, too.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are posed as an especially important question in countries—formerly colonies or semi-colonies—which have won independence and are building a new society. The countries, once under imperialist colo-

nial yoke, are backward ideologically, technically and culturally, so the three revolutions are very difficult and complex and take more effort and time in such countries.

After the democratic and socialist revolutions win and the socialist system is established, the working-class state confronts it as a fundamental revolutionary task to carry out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

With the establishment of the socialist system, the socio-political independence of the working masses is achieved, but there still remains the task of completely freeing them even from the fetters of old thinking and restrictions of nature. Therefore, after the establishment of the socialist system, it is necessary to consolidate and develop this system without letup and, at the same time, to step up the work of remoulding people and remaking nature in an all-round way, through the vigorous promotion of the three revolutions. This alone will make it possible to achieve the full independence of the working masses.

On the first day when the building of a new society started, the Government of the Republic put forward the policy of carrying out the three revolutions—ideological, technical and cultural—and has since implemented it with all consistency.

After the victorious conclusion of the socialist revolution, the Government of the Republic stipulated that the three revolutions should be the main content of the revolution in socialist society and the task of the continuous revolution until the building of communism, and has vigorously carried on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions. With the three revolutions forging ahead dynamically our revolution and construction have made very rapid progress, and brilliant victories and successes have been achieved in all spheres of politics, economy and culture. Holding aloft the three

red banners of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, our people are now advancing energetically in the spirit of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign towards the high peak of socialism and communism.

Of the three revolutions the ideological revolution is most important.

The ideological revolution is the work of remoulding human beings to make communist revolutionaries of the working people through revolutionization and working-classization and is a political work to enhance their revolutionary zeal and creative initiative.

In leading the revolutionary struggle and construction work the Government of the Republic has always regarded the ideological revolution as the most important revolutionary task and adhered strictly to the principle of keeping it ahead of all other work.

As a result of the successful progress of the ideological revolution, our people's ideological and moral qualities have undergone a great change.

All working people have been equipped solidly with our Party's revolutionary ideology, the Juche idea, and the whole society is pervaded with this idea. Today all our people have intense loyalty to our Party and the Government of our Republic and, when dictated by the revolution, fight valiantly through fire and water.

Great success has also been scored in remoulding the working people after the revolutionary and working-class patterns. All the working people have been closely armed with the progressive thinking of the working class, and work, study and live in a communist way under the slogan, "One for all and all for one". All our working people have now become revolutionary to love work and struggle and to make continuous innovations and uninterrupted advance.

The ideological revolution has further

strengthened our people's political and ideological unity. All people are united solidly in one mind and one purpose on the basis of the Juche idea, and the whole society has turned into a big revolutionary family living in harmony, helping and leading each other forward. No force can ever break our people's political and ideological unity based on the Juche idea. This indestructible unity and cohesion of our people is a sure guarantee for the prosperity of the Republic and the final victory of our revolution.

Today our revolution and construction have entered on a new high stage of development. We should further step up the building of socialism and communism by intensifying the ideological revolution uninterruptedly in compliance with the new requirements of the revolution.

It is an inexorable requirement of the revolution to keep strengthening the ideological revolution. Unless this revolution is steadily intensified in socialist society, obsolete ideas may revive in the minds of people and capitalist thoughts spread by the imperialists from without may infiltrate. Moreover, if the ideological revolution is discontinued, the revolutionary enthusiasm of people may gradually cool down as their livelihood improves and they feel no worry about food, clothing and shelter. Only when the ideological revolution is stepped up without a break, can the difficult yet important task of re-educating people in communism be fulfilled successfully and the revolution and construction be advanced uninterruptedly.

The central task of the ideological revolution at present is to equip all members of society closely with the Juche idea. By further intensifying education in the Juche idea, we should see to it that all working people equip themselves firmly with the Juche revolutionary outlook and fight on energetically for the all-round victory of the Juche idea.

Because they have their socialist homeland of Juche, our people have become a most dignified and proud people. All working people should be educated to love their socialist homeland passionately and to fight stoutly for its thriving.

Our struggle is not yet over and we are still on the way of the revolution. Bravely surmounting every obstacle and difficulty with a high degree of revolutionary ardour and firm faith in victory, all people should fight on unyieldingly until the final victory of the revolutionary cause.

The technical revolution is an important component of the three revolutions.

The technical revolution is a solemn revolutionary task to promote the people's material well-being steadily and to free the working people from arduous labour through developing the productive forces.

Only when the technical revolution is carried out is it possible to build a socialist independent national economy, free the working people from hard labour and provide them with an independent and creative working life.

The Government of the Republic put forward the technical revolution as a momentous revolutionary task for building a new society and a noble political task for enhancing the working people's independence, and launched it vigorously in all branches of the national economy.

By carrying out the technical revolution briskly, we wiped out the colonial one-sidedness and technical backwardness of the economy left behind by Japanese imperialism in a short period of time after liberation and, further, accomplished the overall technical reconstruction of the national economy and fulfilled the historic task of socialist industrialization with honour. Following the accomplishment of socialist industrialization, the Government of the Republic set forth the three major tasks

of the technical revolution and strove actively for carrying them out, and already achieved great successes.

As a result of the successful promotion of the technical revolution, our economy has now been placed firmly on a modern scientific and technological basis and its might has grown immensely.

Today our country's productive forces have attained a very high level. Last year industrial production was 196 times as large as that in 1946, and between 1946 and 1977 the share of the engineering industry in the total industrial output value rose from 5.1 to 33.7 per cent. Home production meets 98 per cent of the needs for machinery and equipment in our country, which now ranks among the developed nations in regard to per-capita output of major industrial products.

The working people have been relieved largely of arduous labour, and the people's living standard has risen remarkably. Mechanization, automation and remote control are widespread in major industrial areas including the mining and metallurgical industries, and the industrialization and modernization of agriculture have made brisk headway, with the result that the working people are free in a great measure from heat-affected labour, harmful labour and other kinds of hard labour. The food industry has developed, so that women's household work has become much easier. Easier labour and increased production of material wealth have enabled the people to enjoy a more plentiful and cultured life without any worry.

The Government of the Republic should continuously push forward the technical revolution with energy on the basis of the successes already achieved. It should thus develop the productive forces so highly as to make it possible to realize communist distribution according to needs, and should emancipate the working people completely from arduous labour.

An important objective of the technical revolution is that while its three major tasks are propelled unrelentingly, the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy are realized.

Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy are the primary objectives of the Second Seven-Year Plan, and constitute the strategic line that must be followed with all consistency in the economic construction of socialism for the future. For the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy, it is essential to promote the technical revolution vigorously and thus further the independence of the national economy, improve technical means and place the economy as a whole on a new scientific basis.

The stress should be laid, before anything else, on realizing the Juche-orientation of the national economy.

An important task in making the national economy Juche-oriented is to make a more effective use of the country's natural resources and further improve the structure of the national economy. Our country has rich deposits of various mineral resources. It is necessary to strengthen geological prospecting work to secure more mineral deposits and to locate all the mineral resources not yet discovered. We should further improve the structure of industry by creating new industrial branches and adhere strictly to the principle of developing industry fed with domestic raw materials, thereby strengthening the independence and Juche character of our industry.

Modernization of the national economy immediately means the modernization of technical means and the mechanization and automation of production. It is necessary to elevate the level of technical equipment of the national economy and to mechanize and automate all work of production. To do so, the work of making machines and equip-

ments precise, large-sized and high-speed should be accelerated energetically and various modern machines and equipments invented and built in a larger number.

It is our important task today to modernize transport. Recently the mining and manufacturing industries have made rapid progress, but transport fails to keep pace with them. We should step up the modernization of transport and increase the carrying capacities markedly. Railway electrification should be completed swiftly, automation of the railways furthered, and the loading and unloading operations actively mechanized. Our country looks out on the sea on three sides and has many rivers; so we should take the course of developing water transport on a wide scale by building many large cargo boats and cutting canals extensively. To build many large modern cargo boats and develop sea transport is of great significance in making foreign trade multilateral, too.

Through development of science and technology, we should put the production and technical processes, methods of production and business activities in all branches of the national economy on a newer scientific basis. Functionaries of state and economic organizations, scientists and technicians should strengthen the scientific research work essential for scientification of the national economy and actively introduce the new achievements of science and technology in production to raise the scientific level of our national economy to a higher plane in the near future.

In particular, we should make great efforts for scientification and modernization of farming. Agricultural production should be made more scientific and intensive by consolidating the successes achieved so far in the struggle for applying the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and by fully meeting the demands of the Juche method of farming. At the same time, we should strive actively to accelerate the recla-

mation of tideland and obtain more land by extensively using modern technical means and scientific methods of operation.

The cultural revolution is one of the three revolutionary tasks devolving on the working-class state.

The cultural revolution is the only way to eliminate the cultural backwardness left over from the old society, to create a socialist and communist culture and to turn all members of society into communistic, comprehensively-developed persons.

As a result of the successful promotion of the cultural revolution in the past period, a socialist national culture has blossomed out gorgeously and our people once far removed from modern civilization have become genuine masters and enjoyers of socialist culture.

Education has made tremendous progress in our country. With the advance of the revolution and construction, compulsory education has been introduced by stages, and today universal 11-year compulsory education is in force for all the rising generation to receive complete general secondary schooling. In our country now 8.6 million children and students accounting for more than half the population receive free education at state expense, growing up into communist revolutionaries. Through successful promotion of adult education, all working people acquired the general knowledge of the junior secondary school graduate standard and above already long ago, and today they are studying hard to master the general knowledge of senior secondary school graduate. Indeed our country has now become a "country of learning", a "country of education", where all people study.

Great success has also been registered in the creation of native cadres. In our country which had not a single institution of higher learning before liberation, 158 colleges and universities have sprung up now, an overall cadre-training centre has been firmly built up in every local area and a huge army of

one million intellectuals have grown up to manage state, economic and cultural institutions admirably. Now the question of native cadres has been completely solved in our country which suffered so much from lack of its own cadres in the past.

Literature and art have risen to a high level, fully meeting the growing cultural needs of the people and greatly inspiring the working people in their revolutionary struggle.

The cultural revolution which started with the abolition of illiteracy in our country after liberation has advanced a long way under the banner of the Republic and now reached a very high stage where compulsory higher education is set as its objective. This is one of the most valuable achievements made by our Republic in the building of a new society and is a great pride of our people.

The most important task of the cultural revolution at present is to hasten the intellectualization of the whole society. Only when the cultural and technical standards of the entire people are elevated radically through this process, is it possible to build socialism and communism successfully, to obliterate the distinctions in labour for good and to ensure the complete equality of the working people.

For the intellectualization of all society, education should be further developed through the full implementation of the "Theses on Socialist Education". People's government bodies should conduct universal 11-year compulsory education on a high qualitative level and further improve adult and higher education. All the younger generation should thus be brought up as communist revolutionaries of a Juche type, knowledgeable, morally impeccable and physically sound; all working people should be made to acquire the general knowledge of senior secondary school graduate and master more than one modern technical skill at an early date; and

the training of native cadres should be improved.

It is an important task of the cultural revolution thoroughly to establish cultured ways in production and life and a socialist mode of living. This is indispensable for providing the working people with high working and living conditions and for introducing a revolutionary way of life in the whole society. Functionaries of people's government bodies and all working people should strive to build up factories, rural communities, towns and villages beautifully and keep them clean and tidy and to raise the quality of goods and make them more presentable. It is required to strictly observe the socialist standard of life and rules of conduct in all spheres of state activity and social life and to establish in the whole society a more sound habit of working and living in a revolutionary way.

Success in the cultural revolution calls for thorough implementation of the line of building a socialist national culture. In all areas of culture building we should firmly establish Juche, properly embody the Party spirit and the working-class spirit, and resolutely repudiate capitalist and feudalistic elements and the corrupt Western way of life.

In order to push forward more vigorously the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions our Party initiated the three-revolution team movement and took active measures to form three-revolution teams with politically and practically qualified hard-cores of the Party and young intellectuals and dispatch them to different branches of the national economy including factories, enterprises and cooperative farms.

The three-revolution team movement is a contemporary method of guidance of the revolution which incorporates the Chongsan-ri method in itself. In other words, this movement is a new method of revolutionary guidance combining politico-ideological guidance with scientific-technological guidance, mak-

ing superiors help inferiors and arousing the masses to hasten the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

As a consequence of the three-revolution team movement carried on briskly under the guidance of Party organizations, the struggle for the three revolutions has become ever more organized and activated and great successes have been scored in all fields of socialist construction. Life has shown that the three-revolution team movement is a most superior and viable method of revolutionary guidance which increases the fighting efficiency and leading role of Party organizations, gives full scope to the functions of the state and economic agencies, and activates the functionaries and working people to push ahead vigorously with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

We should continue to develop the three-revolution team movement whose advantages and vitality have been confirmed in practice.

In order to develop this movement the members of the three-revolution teams should enhance their sense of responsibility and role. They are the advanced guards of the three revolutions and standard-bearers

in battle. They should arm themselves closely with the Juche idea, always maintain a noble revolutionary spirit and go among the masses to bring their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative into full play, so that the three revolutions are stepped up further still.

In order to ensure success in the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the three-revolution red flag movement should be unfolded briskly. This movement is a mass movement of the entire people aimed at giving a strong impetus to the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions to speed up socialist construction. The movement should be further stepped up in all fields of socialist construction to spur on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions strongly and to advance our revolution at a greater speed.

Today thorough implementation of the line of three revolutions is the basic revolutionary task confronting the Government of the Republic in the struggle to build socialism and communism. Holding aloft the red banner of three revolutions, the Government of the Republic should vigorously push forward the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and hasten the historic cause of the building of socialism and communism.

2. Let Us Smash the "Two Koreas" Plot and Peacefully Reunify the Country

Comrades,

Even now, 30 years after the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our nation is left divided and the country's reunification remains the greatest national task of the entire people of Korea.

Reflecting the unanimous will and desire of all the Korean people, the Government of the Republic has made every possible effort to solve the question of national reunification

independently by peaceful means on democratic principles. But owing to the "two Koreas" plot of the separatists at home and abroad, the question of reunifying our country has run up against serious obstacles and the danger of perpetual national division is increasing further.

The American imperialists have set the "two Koreas" policy as the basis of their strategy towards Korea at the present time

and are resorting to all sorts of plots and tricks for its realization. The Japanese reactionaries, too, following this policy of American imperialism, are obstructing the reunification of our country in many ways. Under the aegis of the American imperialists and Japanese reactionaries, the south Korean puppet clique overtly made the plot of national partition their policy and, raving about "simultaneous UN membership" and "cross recognition", are making frantic efforts to create "two Koreas".

The American imperialists are seeking to continue to occupy and rule south Korea by perpetuating the division of our country and rigging up "two Koreas", and the Japanese reactionaries are trying to regain their old position as colonial rulers there. The south Korean puppet clique are trying to keep the present state of north-south partition as it is in their efforts to secure an easy and comfortable life for themselves and realize their wild design to remain in office indefinitely.

On no account can we tolerate any plot of the separatists to rig up "two Koreas"; we should smash it up by the united strength of the entire Korean people.

Korea must by all means be reunified into one. The Korean nation is historically one and our people are unanimously longing for reunification. The forces opposed to Korea's reunification are the outside forces that are keen to invade and dominate Korea and, as for the corresponding internal forces, there is only a handful of quislings selling out the country and the people to foreign forces.

The Korean question is of fundamentally different character from the question of a country that was divided as a consequence of an aggressive war it had waged and lost. Our country neither was a party to the war of aggression nor is a defeated nation. Ours is a nation which had been oppressed before under the colonial yoke of imperialism and won its liberation by fighting the imperialist aggressors. And even if our country is re-

unified, it will neither attack nor threaten other countries. On the contrary, if Korea remains divided, this will be a constant menace to peace in Asia and the rest of the world. Therefore, Korea must not be partitioned into "two Koreas" but by all means be reunified into one, not only for the vital interests of the Korean nation but also for the lasting peace of Asia and the world.

The question of Korean reunification should be solved in a peaceful way through a dialogue in compliance with the demand of our people and the desire of the peoples the world over.

The Government of the Republic is making every sincere effort to bring about a dialogue for the peaceful settlement of the reunification question and keeps an open door for dialogue at all times. We leave the door open for a conversation with the United States and with the south Korean authorities and political parties, too.

If a dialogue for Korean reunification is to take place and to contribute practically to the solution of the reunification question, both parties to the dialogue should proceed from the right position with a sincere desire for reunification. If one side pursues an ulterior object behind the screen of the talk or tries to use this talk as a means for rigging up "two Koreas", instead of proceeding from the position of seeking for the solution of the reunification question through mutual understanding and cooperation, the dialogue cannot come off well and this kind of dialogue will be a sheer nonsense. We can by no means hold a talk for division; we should make conversation only for reunification.

A dialogue and collaboration between north and south are an important way of hastening the peaceful reunification of the country.

The north-south dialogue opened to the satisfaction of all concerned thanks to the sincere efforts of the Government of the Republic, broke off due to the south Korean

authorities' mean perfidy, and remains in a state of abeyance to this day. The south Korean authorities are loudly talking about "dialogue" and "collaboration" between north and south, but, in deed, they are heading for confrontation and division all the time. Insisting that we are seeking after reunification under the banner of communism, they are stirring up anti-communist consciousness and inflaming a war atmosphere in south Korea on the pretext of a fictitious "threat of southward invasion", and shouting for "reunification through prevailing over communism". Upholding the slogan of "oppose communism" and "prevail over communism", how can they hope for a dialogue and collaboration with the Communists? Of late, the south Korean authorities have put forward what they call "north-south economic cooperation plan". But it does not stand to reason that they want to promote "economic cooperation" with Communists while clamouring for "prevailing over communism". This is nothing but a clumsy trick of the separatists to camouflage their true colours. If the south Korean authorities sincerely want a dialogue and collaboration with us, they should change their policy of national division for a reunification policy and their anti-communist policy for a policy of alliance with communism.

The fundamental guarantee of independent and peaceful reunification lies in great national unity. Since there actually exist the different ideologies and social systems in the north and the south of our country, peaceful reunification is unthinkable apart from the idea and principle of great national unity. The struggle of our nation for reunification is by no means a struggle between communism and capitalism; it is a struggle between the invading and the invaded and between patriotism and betrayal of the country. In other words, our struggle for national reunification is a liberation struggle for national sovereignty and a patriotic struggle for na-

tional union. In order to reunify the country, therefore, the north and the south should refrain from advancing communist and capitalist ideas respectively, but should put forward a common idea—the national idea—and, on this basis, achieve the great unity of the whole nation.

We will not impose our socialist system and communist ideology on south Korea. We are ready to promote unity with any political party in south Korea according to the idea of great national unity, without regard to the present institutions of south Korea and the ideologies cherished by its people. Further, should some political party of south Korea want to come and operate in the northern half of the Republic, we will welcome it. The south Korean authorities and political parties, too, should be willing to join hands with various political parties in the north, and should not take exception to any political party of the north coming and operating in south Korea. The cause of national reunification can be expedited only when the north and the south, proceeding thus from the idea of great national unity, fully open their societies to each other and realize many-sided collaboration in all the political, economic, cultural and military fields.

With a view to achieving the great unity of the whole nation and the peaceful reunification of the country, the south Korean society should be democratized.

In south Korea today the most despotic and infamous fascist rule unprecedented in history is maintained. Having established the fascist "Yusin system", the south Korean puppet clique bring into action various wicked fascist laws and the huge suppressive apparatus to mercilessly trample upon the fundamental rights of the popular masses and brutally repress the patriotic people and democrats who demand democracy and national reunification. Unless the south Korean society is democratized, its people cannot free themselves from their present situation

when they enjoy no right and, moreover, national union cannot be achieved nor can the way to peaceful reunification be found.

In order to democratize south Korean society, it is necessary, first of all, to abolish the "Yusin Constitution" and annul the "anti-communist law", "national security law" and other fascist laws. The unwarranted penalties inflicted on patriotic people and democrats under the "emergency measures" and fascist laws should be revoked, and the freedom of speech and the press and free activities of political parties and public organizations be ensured. The activities of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and other clandestine political parties should be legalized, and the Korean organizations and patriotic persons struggling abroad for the democratization of south Korean society and independent, peaceful reunification of the country should be permitted to return to south Korea as they wish and engage in free political activities.

To guarantee the freedom of activity for political parties and public organizations is the most elementary requirement of democracy. In the northern half of the Republic different political parties and public organizations are now operating freely, enjoying legal rights. Today in most countries of the world the freedom of activity is guaranteed for political parties and public organizations, and even in imperialist nations the progressive parties including the Communist parties and public organizations are operating with a legal status. In south Korea, too, all political parties and public organizations should be naturally granted the freedom and right to carry on lawful activities.

Even in the difficult conditions of south Korea where such a harsh fascist suppression continues, people of all social strata and democratic persons are now waging an unyielding struggle against fascism and for democracy to win democratic freedom and rights. The Korean nationals in Japan, the

United States and other countries have also actively turned out in the righteous patriotic struggle for democratization of south Korean society and independent, peaceful reunification of the country from a high sense of their national mission. The south Korean people should fight against the fascist forces of dictatorship with united and organized strength by forming an extensive united front of all democratic forces at home and abroad, irrespective of the difference in ideology, religious belief, party affiliation and political view. By so doing they must democratize south Korean society and hasten the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

In order to reunify the country independently by peaceful means, the interference of the United States and all other outside forces must be categorically rejected.

Our people regard national sovereignty as their life and will not tolerate the interference of any outside forces in the solution of the question of national reunification. It is now high time that the United States should refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of our nation and take its hands off the Korean question.

The United States should not shield the puppet regime in south Korea that is strangling democracy and brutally repressing the people nor should it prevent the south Korean people struggling for democracy and national reunification. If it fails to renounce its erstwhile mistaken policy and continues to take under its wings the south Korean fascists who are totally isolated at home and abroad, the United States will be unable to escape the strong condemnation of our people and the peoples the world over as an accomplice in suppressing human rights.

Further, the United States should give up its aggressive design to create "two Koreas" to continue with its colonial rule in south Korea and then gobble up the whole Korea;

it should withdraw all its troops from south Korea as soon as possible in accordance with the UN resolution and its own "commitment".

If the United States truly wants peace and Korea's peaceful reunification, it should naturally contact the Government of the DPRK to seek for a way to solve the Korean question peacefully. We have already made a proposal for negotiations with the United States and are making efforts to this end. The question is, whether the United States sincerely wants to conduct negotiations with us or not and, in case it wants to, whether it means to negotiate for a single Korea or for "two Koreas". If it abandons its wrong stand to divide our country into "two Koreas" and

assumes the right attitude to bring about Korean reunification, we will start talks with it at any time and settle all necessary problems. Then the United States will be able to withdraw its hands from the Korean question without impairing its own honour, and this will accord with the interests of both our people and the people of the United States.

The people in the northern half of the Republic and in south Korea will unite ever more firmly on the principle of great national unity and surely smash the "two Koreas" plot of the separatists within and without and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification at all costs.

3. Countries of New-Emerging Forces, Unite and Fight against Imperialism and All Other Forms of Dominationism

Comrades,

Today a fierce struggle is going on in the international arena between the forces of independence and dominationism, between the forces of revolution and counter-revolution.

Alarmed at the daily growth of the revolutionary forces of the world, the old and new dominationists are making desperate efforts to maintain their supremacy.

In pursuance of their invariable wild designs to bring the world under their domination, the American imperialists are stepping up war preparations while fooling peoples of the world by putting up the specious sign of "peace". They continue with armament expansion under the sign of "disarmament",

carry on nuclear tests under the sign of "restrictions on nuclear weapons" and go on with military intervention under the sign of "easing tensions". As their economic crisis deepens and their position gets more straitened, the imperialists intensify their manoeuvres for aggression and war.

The imperialists are turning the spearhead of aggression against the countries of the new-emerging forces. The principal method they employ in their aggression against non-aligned states, countries of the third world, is to divide and alienate them from one another and destroy them one by one. The imperialists are seeking to pit the non-aligned states, countries of the third world, against one another and fish in troubled waters, by shrewdly taking advantage of the border

disputes—aftermaths of colonial rule—and various other delicate problems to drive wedges between these countries, to sow discord and cause disputes and conflicts among them.

The imperialists and dominationists are making a vicious attempt to establish their political and economic control over the new-emerging countries. They are trying to subordinate newly independent states politically by varied crafty and wicked methods such as threat, blackmail, appeasement, cheating, subversive and sabotaging activities, and are attempting to seize hold of the lever of control over the economy of the developing countries under the name of so-called "aid" and "joint development of backward countries".

The imperialists and dominationists, intent on extending their sphere of influence, are scrambling feverishly to bring third world countries under their control. On the plea of "assistance" and "protection" they are vying with each other to poke their noses into the disputes between third world countries, interfering openly in them, and are contending to bring these countries under their thumb.

The current international situation is overstrung and complicated due to the machinations of the imperialists and dominationists. Owing to their manipulation and intrigues, cases of subversion, sabotage and assassination take place every day, disputes arise in all parts of the world, and even such a tragic situation develops as fraternal countries fight, exchanging fire. Consequently, the countries of the third world face many difficulties and the non-aligned movement is undergoing an ordeal.

The present situation urgently demands that socialist countries, non-aligned states, third world countries and all the oppressed nations of the world unite firmly and intensify the struggle against imperialism and all

other forms of dominationism.

Dominationism is a counter-revolutionary trend going against the contemporary current towards independence; it is a common target of struggle of the revolutionary peoples of the world. It is in the nature of dominationism to override the independence of other countries and oppress and control other nations and peoples. Dominationism means, in one way, openly colonizing other countries and oppressing and exploiting them undisguisedly and, in another way, putting other countries under the yoke of slavery by various crafty methods to dominate and control them. Dominationism is practised by big, comparatively small, capitalist and other countries. In short, all those countries which seek to control other countries represent the dominationist forces, irrespective of their size and social system, and it is all dominationism to control others overtly or covertly.

All people of the countries of the new-emerging forces should turn the spearhead of attack against imperialism and dominationism. Only by waging a resolute struggle against imperialism and dominationism can the peoples of the new-emerging forces consolidate national independence, assure the independent development of their countries and build a new world free from all sorts of domination and subordination.

In order to fight stoutly against imperialism and other forms of dominationism, it is imperative to form a broad united front of new-emerging countries.

This united front is a decisive guarantee of victory in the struggle against imperialism and dominationism. Forming such a united front acquires still greater importance especially because the imperialists and other dominationists are now stepping up their moves to divide and estrange newly independent states from one another and win them over to their side.

The new-emerging countries should counter the dominationists' manoeuvres for division, alienation and scramble with the strategy of unity. Non-aligned countries, third world countries, should form a broad united front and smash by concerted action the divisive, alienating and scrambling moves of all dominationists.

To fight against the common enemy, the new-emerging countries should attach prime importance to unity and subordinate everything to this, and should closely band together, transcending the difference in the social system, political view and religious belief. The difference in the social system, political view and religious belief can in no way be a barrier to the unity of the new-emerging countries. The commonness of the new-emerging countries is greater than their distinction and the force knitting them together is stronger than the force estranging them from one another.

Non-aligned countries should not be fussy about which countries are progressive and which not, but endeavour to find common denominators and unite with each other. Classifying the non-aligned states into this or that side contradicts the essential character and idea of the non-aligned movement. This will lead, in the long run, to forming new blocs within the movement to split it. As for the progressive nature of a country, independence is its criterion, and a nation maintaining independence is precisely a progressive nation. Since the non-aligned states are all opposed to domination and subordination and aspire after independence, they can unite on the basis of this common feature—aspiration for independence.

Non-aligned states should base themselves on the principle of unity in settling differences and disputes that arise between individual countries. However serious they may be, the differences and disputes between non-aligned states are internal affairs

of brothers who are advancing hand in hand towards a common goal; they are not matters to be settled by fight or through involvement of outside forces. They should be settled through negotiations by the parties concerned in keeping with their national interests and the interests of the non-aligned movement as a whole, free from any interference from outside. Should non-aligned states antagonize or fight each other, trapped by the intrigues of dominationists, they will play into the hands of the latter, only to make losers of themselves.

For the new-emerging countries to fight in unity against imperialism and all other brands of dominationism, they should maintain independence.

Non-aligned states, third world countries, must categorically reject all sorts of foreign interference and keep from following other countries blindly or acting as their henchmen. And new-emerging countries should respect each other's independence and refrain from picking holes or meddling in the behaviours of other countries. This will preclude any dominationist forces from gaining foothold in the non-aligned movement, render any nation's baton impotent and enable the new-emerging countries to strengthen their unity and wage a determined struggle against dominationism.

National independence must be guaranteed by an independent national economy. Without a powerful independent national economy a nation cannot exercise its sovereign rights nor can say its say nor can do as it likes.

If non-aligned countries, developing countries, are to build an independent national economy successfully, they should tap their own potentialities to the maximum and, at the same time, strengthen economic and technical cooperation with other new-emerging countries. The third world countries have vast territories and rich natural resources

as well as various good experiences and techniques they have acquired in the course of creating a new life. They should exchange raw materials and technical skills on the principle of filling one another's needs and, in particular, sincerely help and teach one another by exchanging their native technical personnel. Then, they will be able, even without turning to the imperialists and dominationists for help, to shake off economic and technical backwardness, to lay the solid foundation of an independent national economy and to build a prosperous independent and sovereign state.

The old international economic order is an issue of the colonialist system and the imperialists' lever for domination, control, exploitation and plunder. As long as the old international economic order is kept intact, developing countries cannot emerge from destitution nor build an independent national economy successfully. They should strive hard to abolish the absurd old international economic order advantageous only to the imperialists and dominationists and to establish a new fair international economic order suited to the interests of the peoples of the new-emerging forces.

The most pressing task in the struggle against imperialism and dominationism at the present time is to check and frustrate imperialism's moves for aggression and war.

The peoples of the new-emerging forces should mercilessly expose and denounce the crafty manoeuvres of imperialism for aggression and war, and press and administer blows to the imperialists in all places to which they have stretched their aggressive tentacles. The peoples of the new-emerging forces should energetically struggle to put a stop to the arms race of the imperialists, to achieve general disarmament and to make the imperialists completely withdraw their aggressive troops from and dismantle their military bases in foreign territories.

As yet colonies remain on different con-

tinents of the globe, and the imperialists and dominationists are manoeuvring craftily to bring the newly independent states once again under their domination and control. The peoples of new-emerging countries and oppressed peoples should fight on still more stoutly to clear all continents of colonialism for good and of neo-colonialism and all other forms of dominationism completely. Only when Asia, Africa and Latin America are clear from colonialism and all forms of dominationism will the liberation of nations be complete and final.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people make it an important foreign policy to fight against imperialism and dominationism in unity with the peoples of socialist countries, non-aligned countries, developing countries and all other new-emerging countries of the world.

As hitherto, so in the future, the Government of the Republic will make unabated efforts to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the socialist forces and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of socialist countries.

The Government of the Republic and the Korean people will make every effort to strengthen unity and cooperation with the peoples of the non-aligned states, peoples of the third world countries, and will always cast in their lot with them in the common struggle against imperialism and dominationism and for social progress and national prosperity.

The Korean people actively support the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples in their struggle for freedom and independence and express firm solidarity for all oppressed peoples of the world in their liberation struggle.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will continue to fight strenuously against imperialism and all other forms of dominationism and for peace, democracy,

national independence and the building of a new society, in unity with all revolutionary peoples of the world who advocate independence.

* * *

Comrades,

The DPRK is the genuine homeland of all people of Korea. To strengthen and develop the Republic constitutes the very source of welfare for our people and the decisive guarantee of victory in the revolution and construction.

The entire people should make strong efforts to further strengthen and develop the Republic. We should increase the might of the Republic in every way by consolidating our revolutionary government and thoroughly embodying the Juche idea in all spheres of state activity.

Today our people are confronted with the weighty yet honourable task of fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan with success. By

energetically carrying on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions on all fronts of socialist construction, we should bring about a new upswing in production and construction and thus fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The revolutionary cause of our people is justified and the future of our Republic is bright. Victory and glory are always in store for our people who are fighting on for a just revolutionary cause under the banner of the Republic.

Holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, the red banner of three revolutions, let us all unite closely around the Government of the Republic and press forward vigorously for the reunification of the country and the nationwide victory of the revolution and for the cause of socialism and communism.

Long live the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious homeland!

Immortal Exploits Shining in History of Youth Movement

October and November this year mark the 50th anniversary of the victorious struggle against the Japanese imperialists' Kirin-Hoeryong railway project and boycott of Japanese goods which take a brilliant place in the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's history of hard yet glorious revolutionary struggle of half a century.

On this occasion, our people fondly recollect the anti-Japanese demonstrations of young students and people organized and guided by the great leader in Kirin in 1928.

In the summer of 1928 he led to victory the strike of the students of the Yuwen Middle School in Kirin against the reactionary teachers of the school in league with the reactionary warlord authorities. While the spirits of the students were skyhigh after the victorious strike, the great leader mobilized them in a massive demonstration against Japanese imperialist aggression on the continent.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Japanese imperialists were stepping up the building of the Kirin-Hoeryong railway, preparing to invade Manchuria. We rose against it because they pursued such an aggressive end."

The Japanese imperialists who had long been busy preparing to invade the continent, using Korea as a springboard, stepped up these preparations in real earnest, while pushing the reactionary warlords of China to fight a civil war among themselves and greatly encouraging their policy of not resisting Japan.

Saying: "...The conquest of China needs that of Manchuria and Mongolia and the

conquest of the world requires that of China" (Japanese Prime Minister Tanaka's report to the Emperor in the summer of 1927), they, appeasing the reactionary warlords, madly sought to build a main trunk line to invade Manchuria.

They completed the Kirin-Tunhua line in great haste after the secret agreement on the Manchuria-Mongolia railway with the reactionary warlords and were trying to build the Kirin-Hoeryong railway in a short time.

By laying this railway, the Japanese imperialists attempted to seize political, economic and military control in northeast China.

The railway was to extend directly to Hoeryong in Korea and to major cities in northeast China, running across the central part of Manchuria via Kirin.

The Japanese imperialists also sought to suppress the anti-Japanese movement of the Korean people easily by rushing their aggression forces to any place by this railway linking Manchuria directly with Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw through the aggressive and predatory nature of the railway project and, in October 1928, he organized a great mass of students in a struggle against the project.

The struggle started in Kirin.

Under his leadership Kirin students walked out of their classes together at the same time, poured out into the streets and staged demonstrations. Members of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League and other revolutionary youth stood in the van of the struggle. Even children participated in the demonstrations.

At a meeting of fighting students of schools in Kirin, the respected and beloved leader



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung leading the struggle against the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project

Comrade Kim Il Sung made a passionate speech fully exposing and denouncing the aggressive end of the railway project and calling upon all students to rise against Japanese imperialism.

The students who rose in enthusiastic response to his call formed columns, surged through the streets like a raging tide, and demonstrated.

Thousands of demonstrators shouted "Down with the Japanese aggressors!" "Oppose the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project!" and so on. Propaganda squads made agitation speeches at different places in the city and distributed handbills calling upon people to actively join in the struggle against the Japanese imperialists and the traitorous reactionary warlords. The city turned into a crucible of struggle.

The demonstrations of Kirin students star-

ted in October and continued into November. As their struggle gathered momentum, the Kirin citizens joined them.

All dwellers, men and women, young and old, in a street inhabited by many Koreans joined the demonstrating students and bravely fought.

Scared by this, the Japanese imperialists got the reactionary warlords to use bayonets on the demonstrators and more than 20 persons were killed or wounded.

The great leader organized pickets with members of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League and dispatched them to different places in the city to protect the demonstrators from the enemy suppression and give greater impetus to the struggle of the masses. Pickets formed groups of over 20 and encircled and tied down the police everywhere in the city with

staves to prevent the enemy outrages against the demonstrators.

Seizing this chance, the great leader led the demonstrators into the boycott of Japanese goods. They crowded to the Japanese street, took goods out of Japanese stores and threw them into the Sungari River. They surrounded the consulate of the Japanese imperialists and flayed the aggressors, chanting slogans.

The struggle of the young students and people against the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project and their boycott of Japanese goods conducted under the wise guidance of the great leader spread to Harbin, Tienchin and many other cities like a wildfire.

In particular, the Harbin students and people rose in a large-scale solidarity struggle and fought a fierce battle against the police, in which one hundred and scores of persons were wounded.

Tong-a Ilbo carried a report datelined November 2, 1928 describing the demonstrations in Kirin and how the struggle spread. The story was headlined: "Anti-Japanese Struggle in Kirin Assumes Serious Proportions over the Extension of the Kirin-Tunhua Railway Line and Other Problems; Students Demonstrate Daily; Anti-Japanese Movement in Tienchin Also Serious for Several Days Running". The same paper, in its November 13 issue, also reported on the student struggle at Harbin, under this headline: "Anti-Japanese Student Bodies in Harbin Step Up Opposition against the Kirin-Hoeryong Railway Line; Clash with Police on 9th; 148 Wounded."

These grew into a fierce anti-Japanese struggle which not only shook the whole of Manchuria including Kirin but greatly stirred the people in Korea.

The struggle against the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project and the boycott of Japanese goods organized and guided by the great

revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung ended in a brilliant victory.

His skilled and seasoned leadership, his unwavering fidelity to revolutionary principle and his extraordinary revolutionary sweep in all these struggles deeply impressed the students and people and greatly inspired them.

The anti-Japanese struggle of the Kirin students showed that if the masses of the people, united under the wise guidance of their great leader, rose, they could defeat any formidable enemy and demonstrated to the whole world the revolutionary stamina of the Korean people who had risen to overthrow Japanese imperialism and regain national sovereignty.

It bared the aggressive moves of Japanese imperialism and promoted the political awakening of the Korean and Chinese peoples and tempered students in the revolutionary organizations and the broad masses through practical struggle.

It also gave a precious experience that in order to emerge victorious from struggle it was necessary to put forward right political slogans, unite all the anti-Japanese forces and organize and mobilize them to struggle under the unified leadership.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the victorious struggle against the Kirin-Hoeryong railway project and boycott of Japanese goods which performed lasting exploits in the development of the youth movement and the revolution, our people feel highly proud of making revolution under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and are working harder to hasten the country's reunification and the nationwide victory of the revolution with a firm faith that there is nothing impossible for them under his brilliant leadership.

Kim Son Il

Making Anju Modern City

STRAIGHT broad pavements and central heating-installed multi-storied apartment houses lining them, the Anju Theatre soaring high on a picturesque hill near a lotus pond, the Chilsong restaurant with its feet planted deep into the water, the Chilsong pond dotted with man-made islets, promenades, and well-laid out public establishments boasting of modern architectural beauty.

When you command Anju from the Paek-sang Pavilion, you feel heartily grateful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for having made the city an ever-prospering paradise for the people.

Masterpiece for People

One day in July 1973, at the call of the great leader, leading functionaries of the Anju County Party organization and power organs hurried to Pyongyang. Together with them went provincial functionaries and Comrade Kim Jong Hi, the head of the Anju branch under the South Pyongan Provincial City Designing Station. An official led them to a room where the great leader worked.

The fatherly leader walked out smiling to receive them. He inquired after their health and shook hands with them all. He closely studied Jong Hi's sunburned face and looked him up and down awhile, and he was very glad to find him in health. He kindly asked

about the health of his wife and children.

"Dear fatherly leader, they are all well...." Jong Hi could not continue any further. He was moved to tears by the great leader's fatherly affection. His warm love for an architect brought tears of emotion also to the eyes of all present there.

He took Jong Hi's hand and asked him to explain the sand table.

When Jong Hi finished the explanation of the blueprint, the great leader said, pointing to a residential block on the sand table:

"I have been thinking of building a city in a hilly place like this...."

"Let's build a fine city here."

A new city in the hilly place the great leader had long planned to build was an ideal one the main constituent of whose beauty was the natural beauty of our lovely land.

He carefully studied the sand table awhile, and said that they should be bold in straightening the road to the centre of the city, pointing to it on the table.

They had not thought of building a straight road, taking into account dwellings. They had consulted the matter many times but found no solution.

To make streets open, the road had to be straightened as taught by him.

The fatherly leader indicated the concrete direction and ways to build Anju into a modern cultural youth city. And he highly praised the designers with: **"I decided long ago to build Anju into a fine big city and have been thinking of how to do so. You have made well this city construction plan."**

He stressed that as we built Pyongyang splendidly from war ruins after the ceasefire,

now we should make a masterpiece of Anju.

After they received his highly important teachings, the functionaries came out of his room with a light heart. They seemed to be seeing a new Anju, a youth city with brilliant future and a paradise for the people, to be built under his concern.

Even in Snow

According to the fatherly leader's great plan for building Anju into a new modern city, the construction work started. On the morning of December 28, 1973, the great leader visited Anju.

He received the greetings of the functionaries there who came out to meet him and said that he came to pick out the housing site and asked them to do so with him. His

car started to slowly run on the snow-covered Tungbang hill path.

He told Jong Hi sitting next to him to design Anju well and asked him if they needed more designers or not.

He was pleased with the architect's determination to design the city best with the collective wisdom of a small number of designers and slowly continued:

"I wish you to design it well.... We must build an entirely new modern city. You are old and you should leave good works, shouldn't you? I hope you try.... We must build an ideal city."

Snowstorm was raging in all its fury. The great leader came out of car and asked where the Paeksang outlook was and proposed to go up to it to overlook Anju.

A leading functionary of the county Party organization, pointing to the right hillside, told him that there was no path there and offered to go into the room as it was cold. The great leader said: It doesn't matter at all. Let's go up there. And he walked up to the hilltop and looked round for a while. He

stressed time and again that when hills were turned into parks people would feel pleasant and parks should be extended to the Chongchon River to enclose Anju. He said that they should build a theatre in the park, and pointed out where to build it. He indicated where to erect service establishments in the residential blocks and spoke of the location and size of processing factories to be worked by women.

It was already lunch time.

But, without taking lunch, he looked round wide Anju to point out where to build dwellings, hospitals, hotels, department stores, a stadium and pavilions.

He left Anju towards evening after his on-the-spot guidance.

The functionaries came out and were standing in the cold, seeing him off. He waved his hands over and over again to go back. In the car he also did so. But they stood there for a good while, making up their mind to build Anju into a fine city without fail as taught by him, until the car disappeared.

Boundless Love

After the fatherly leader's visit Anju began to rise, changing its face.

A highway was laid out through the centre of the city and turret cranes lifted up walls unceasingly and multi-storied apartment houses were assembled.

Thus Anju began to show its new appearance. It looked more magnificent and graceful than that in the design and the sand table.

One hot day in July 1975, the great leader visited the Anju construction site. Inspecting the broad construction site, he encouraged the constructors and was greatly satisfied with the amazing construction speed of the city.

On the Chilsong pond, at the Chilsong restaurant rising with its feet planted into the pond and its curved roofs spread like the wings of a crane, he said that it looked very sweet and it should serve people with noodle and different kinds of food liked by them.

Anju has become a magnificent city





Working people enjoy boating on the Chilsong pond

At the Pungnyon bridge over the trunk waterway from Lake Yonpung, he saw children swimming in it and told the functionaries to build a large swimming pool.

That day the great leader paid deep attention to build Anju into a modern industrial and cultural city, a perfect unit of life provided with every convenience for its dwellers.

Under his profound concern Anju, once a rural county seat, has turned into a city in parks in a little over one year.

Hot-water heated houses for thousands of families sprang up and a new life started there. Every evening happy laughter flows out of their brightly lit windows.

Late at night in mid-December 1975, the great leader called a leading functionary of the county Party organization on the phone.

Reported that people were quite delighted with new houses and the Chilsong restaurant and Chilsong park were built well, he was very pleased.

After a short pause he asked anxiously whether there still remained the parsley fields near the Chilsong pond or not. It was an

unexpected question.

The functionary said that they were leveled to lay out a park. At this, the great leader said they should not have done so.

The functionary said that parsley grew well in other place and they would create many parsley fields there and produce many times more parsley than before and give joy to the great leader. He earnestly told the functionary to do so.

The functionary put down the receiver but felt a prick of conscience and stood still: "Can I call myself a functionary for people? Am I an Anju man? I should have paid attention to the special product of Anju...."

Indeed, Anju rose under the deep concern of the fatherly leader, writing an epic of his great love for the people.

Not only Anju but also forests of factories and picturesque modern farm houses at the foot of mountains are associated with his great love for the people.

Indeed, our people owe their joy and happiness today to the great leader.

Kim Mun Song

Newly-Expanding Tanchon Magnesia Factory

HIGH-QUALITY magnesite is richly deposited in the Tanchon district in the northern part of South Hamgyong Province.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called low and high hills all of magnesite spreading over a wide area "white golden hills" and cared to turn them into a large-scale magnesite mining base.

The Tanchon Magnesia Factory mass-produces magnesia clinker essential to the metallurgical industry mainly from magnesite.

High-quality magnesia clinker, the product of this factory, is exported in large quantities to many countries.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The production of magnesia clinker will be increased remarkably. To this end the expansion work on the Tanchon Magnesia Factory now under way will be brought to early completion and a new large base for the production of magnesia clinker will be built."

The constructors of the Tanchon District Mining Industrial Complex are promoting on a full scale an expansion work to turn the factory into a new large base for the production of magnesia clinker according to the Second

Seven-Year Plan.

Now, shortly after the expansion work started, a large calcinatory and a dressing plant, large silos, heavy oil tanks and large revolving furnaces on concrete props remind you of a factory nearing completion.

In mid-June the great leader visited the construction site for the revolving furnaces, had a full understanding of the construction scale and lot and its progress and was greatly satisfied with the large scale of the factory.

That day he inspected all production processes from the raw material shop to the revolving furnace shop and instructed to complete the first-stage project at an early date by concentrating all forces in it.

He also said that they should continue to build revolving furnaces in the factory with a wide lot in the future, make the factory a larger one and increase magnesia clinker production sharply.

The constructors, who had the great honour of meeting on their construction site the fatherly leader whom they had always longed to see, worked innovations and miracles in succession everywhere on their construction site to implement his on-the-spot instructions.

The Tanchon Magnesia Factory is enlarged



The assemblage of walls of the calcinatory and the roofing work on the raw material and production shops were finished in a little over one month. The laying of water, heavy oil and steam pipes and electric and communication lines is now at the last stage.

The constructors have highly mechanized or automated all operations from lifting up various kinds of equipment and fittings to assembling and welding.

They carried out in 18 days the assemblage of the body of the revolving furnace, which would have taken more than three months.

They, under the guidance and assistance of the Party organization and the three-revolution team, boldly applied the enlarged assembling method on the ground and produced 2-3 times greater efficiency in the assemblage of equipment including big revolving and gas furnaces, crushing machines and silos.

They are now making full preparations for the trial operation of revolving furnace No. 1 already assembled and are completing the assemblage of revolving furnace No. 2.

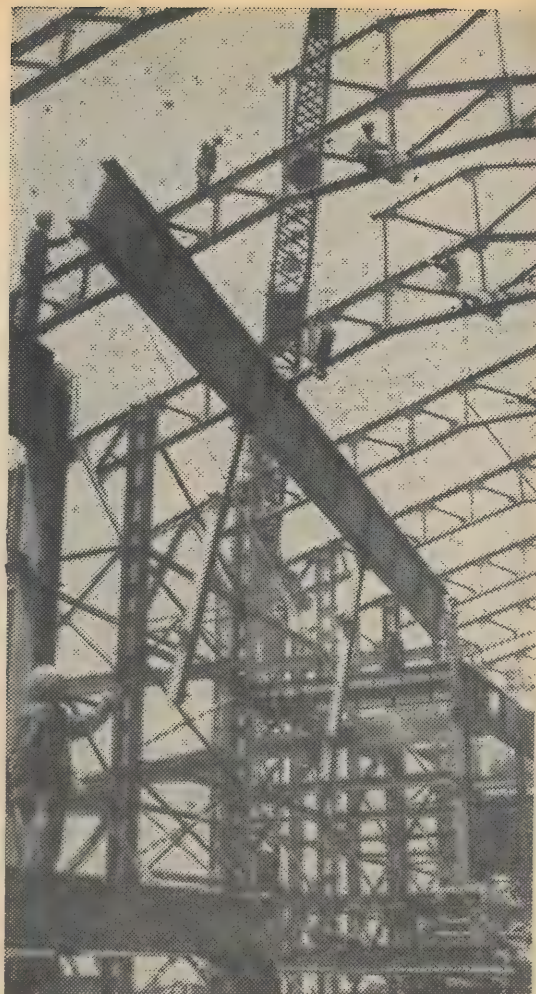
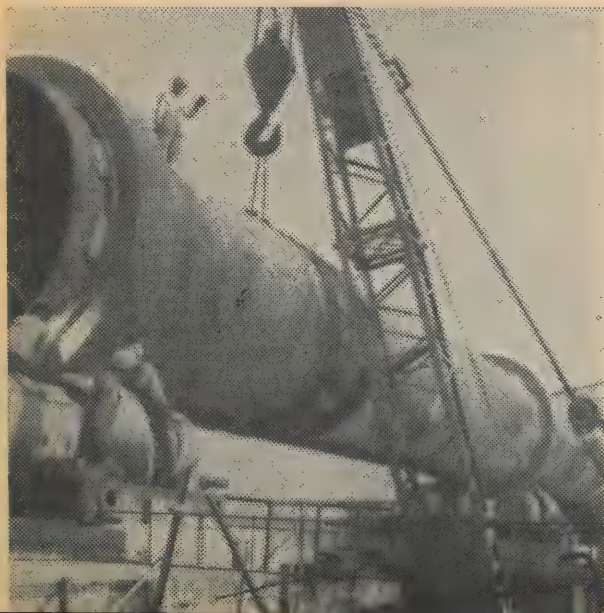
They are also stepping up the assembling of auxiliary production facilities such as the reagent shop and the coal yard for the boiler house.

The looks of the construction site change hourly, thanks to the wisdom, the way of work proper to the master and devoted labour of the hero-constructors.

This newly-enlarging big factory is at a very high level in the modernization and scientific of the production processes.

All sands and dust are caught in the calci-

The construction of the revolving furnace at the last stage



Fresh innovations are brought about on the construction site of the calcinatory

nating process and the requirements of technological engineering are fully met to raise the quality of the product.

The central control room is a general command of all production processes including the revolving furnace shop.

The controllers in the room can see clearly the operations of machines and equipment at all shops from raw material feeding to packing through the automatic signal system and industrial TV screen.

This modern factory will produce larger quantities of high-quality magnesia clinker which contains little silica and can stand high temperature.

Kwon Sang Sik



"LEGENDARY HERO, THE SUN OF THE NATION"

Four Disciples and a Million Suits of Uniform

DURING the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle, a lot of legendary tales spread among the people. They were about how the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, after the creation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, had expanded its ranks rapidly and how he firmly rallied all the anti-Japanese forces for the revolution.

"General Kim Il Sung came down from the sky with four disciples and a million suits of uniform," says one of those legendary tales.

The great leader recruited for the KPRA youths from the guerrilla bases, who had been tried and tempered in the revolutionary organizations through practical struggle. On the other hand, he dispatched the political workers to different parts of East Manchuria on the mission of inducing excellent patriotic youths into the KPRA.

He also admitted into the KPRA young patriots who volunteered after battles to join the army, and progressive workers, peasants, youths and students who had gathered from all over the country, forcing their way through the strict cordon of the Japanese imperialists.

In the spring of 1932, immediately after its founding, the KPRA had only a platoon or a company-strong force in each county of East Manchuria. In March 1934, however, it

grew into a great army with regiments and divisions and there was no place in East Manchuria where KPRA men were not found.

Various legendary tales reflecting this fact were told among people. People were saying among others:

"Under General Kim Il Sung were gathered all sorts of heroes from all over Korea. The number of his troops is too many to count."

"...The soldiers of General Kim Il Sung stream out from Mt. Paekdu whenever they are needed for a battle."

"General Kim Il Sung rode a cloud when he came down from the sky, bringing four of his disciples with a million suits of uniform."

"He dispatched his four disciples to the four corners of the country where they raised armies. The million suits of uniform are not enough as many more millions of soldiers are recruited. But, what they lack pours out from Mt. Paekdu, as much as they want, because the General does the trick by magic."

The people were quite delighted to see the ranks of the KPRA swelling so fast.

The great leader's august name was widely known at home and abroad since he had set out on the road of revolution in his early years.

The people looked up to the great leader with boundless reverence like a sunflower following the sun and gathered around him as if the rivers would flow down in confluence into the sea.

Among them were even some people who had been influenced by nationalists or factionalist-flunkyists. But when they met him they resolved at once to be his soldiers, admiring him for his outstanding wisdom as well as for his magnanimous and modest personality.

Even the nationalists came to feel certain that the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was the only person who could bear the destiny of Korea on his shoulders.

Even the followers of Chondogyo (a religious sect) closely rallied around him, the star of salvation for national restoration, saying that they should believe in the Heaven of Korea.

Moreover, deeply impressed by his lofty ideology and theory, his magnanimity, his undisputed authority and noble countenance, even those who had once been misled by the enemy came to realize their mistakes and

finally choose the right way.

On the basis of such facts, people told legendary stories like this:

"All the talents of Korea are gathering under the banner of our General."

"Our General is well versed in all things; his knowledge is the best in the world; his tactics and his handling of troops are like those used by Gods."

"The authority and reputation of our General is so high that even enemy officers surrender themselves to him and offer him arms and supplies."

They also said:

"Korea has struck a big luck since General Kim Il Sung, the great hero and the peerless illustrious commander, went up Mt. Paekdu with his troops to save 20 million compatriots."

Our people turned out courageously for struggle against Japanese imperialism with a faith that national independence would be gained without fail as the great leader went on strengthening the revolutionary forces of Korea.



Korea As I Saw

Kumsong Tractor Factory

Tanaka Joji

A Visit to the Kumsong Tractor Factory

We had an opportunity to visit the Kumsong Tractor Factory near the Chongsan Co-operative Farm in the suburbs of Pyongyang. Before liberation there was a small factory. A new tractor factory was established for farm mechanization.

They, however, had neither blueprint nor technicians. They broke up a foreign tractor, sketched its accessories and made them one by one.

Even those who had thought they could never manufacture tractor joined the tractor-makers. They made the crankshaft but they had no machine and polished it by their leather belt and hands. The first tractor was manufactured in this way. Though, it did not go ahead but moved backward.

They, however, were not discouraged and finally succeeded in making a tractor for farming. On November 14, 1958 they drove it to the Party Central Committee in Pyongyang and showed it to President Kim Il Sung. He asked if it came there unaided and highly praised tractor-makers, saying that there was nothing mysterious in the world. This story is widely known in Korea. It was named "Chollima" as it was made in the Chollima age.

All production processes of the Kumsong Tractor Factory are being automated. It produced 28 hp tractors from 1958 and 75 hp tractors from 1963.

In November 1971 the President visited the factory, gave instructions on expanding it and picked out its new site. It was enlarged to have an annual production capacity of tens of thousands of tractors.

In the 1960s it produced 3,000 tractors annually. But a foreign journalist is said to have not believed it as its production growth was

so fast, thinking that 300 had been miswritten as 3,000.

The vice-director of the factory who guided us said that the journalist could not understand the loyalty of the Korean working class to the President and continued: "Tractor means rice and vice versa. For the sake of the south Korean people too we should make more tractors. We carried out one year and four months ahead of schedule the Six-Year Plan which started in 1971.

Our annual machine-tool production surpassed the 30,000 line and we are striving to develop electronic and automation industries to steadily increase the production of tractors and trucks and mass-produce various farm machines."

The President paid close attention to the food of workers, inspected their dwellings and daily necessities stores, and saw that poultry and pig plants were built for them. On red-letter days he inquires by telephone what food workers take.

There are a seven-storied dormitory, a kindergarten, a clinic and a rest home near the factory, which were all established by the state. Working couples and workers attending evening schools live in houses near the station.

The factory compound was bright and clean and there was little noise. Some machines exhibited production goals and were decorated with flowers. They said that the President had started the machines. Women account for half the workers and they were doing the same work with men. Some worked machines with buttons; some were operating cranes; and



some were turning big machines with the steering gear. Some were polishing tiny iron parts with machines. But almost all operations were automated and processes were streamlined.

Many seemed to follow the machines with much composure and no one was chatting. It was so pleasant that I felt like working with them.

All machines were safely controllable and processes were connected not by hand but buttons. Harmful chemical treatment is said to be done not by men. I knew full well "man is master."

Comparison with Japanese Industry

I have seen many factories in Japan. In Japanese factories men are busy servants of machines. Workers cut accessories carried by the belt by putting hands below machines and

send them to the next process. There are dangerous places where sometimes workers' hands are cut by the machine. Welding is done by hand as people do things in their courtyard. The frames are moulded by hammering at a place like a blacksmith's shop, which seems several times wider than a gymnasium.

Workers do painting in the places filled with stinking paints, moving their hands right and left. So people think it to be a miracle for them not to take disease in such places.

Nostrils are holed by poisonous chemicals; stone dust causes lung disease; heat affects workers before furnaces; workers lose sight and their nerve is paralyzed from manual work and assembly line work; and polishing operation requiring a high degree of precision is done, measuring with the eye.

Machinery and technique are developed in Japan. What is the difference of her and Korea in method?

Japan follows a production-first policy. In other words, in Japan primary concern is directed to using cheap labour and making money. The renovation of machines throws great

numbers of workers out of jobs. When labour is cheap there is no renovation of machines. That is to say, the capitalists regard man as a part of machine.

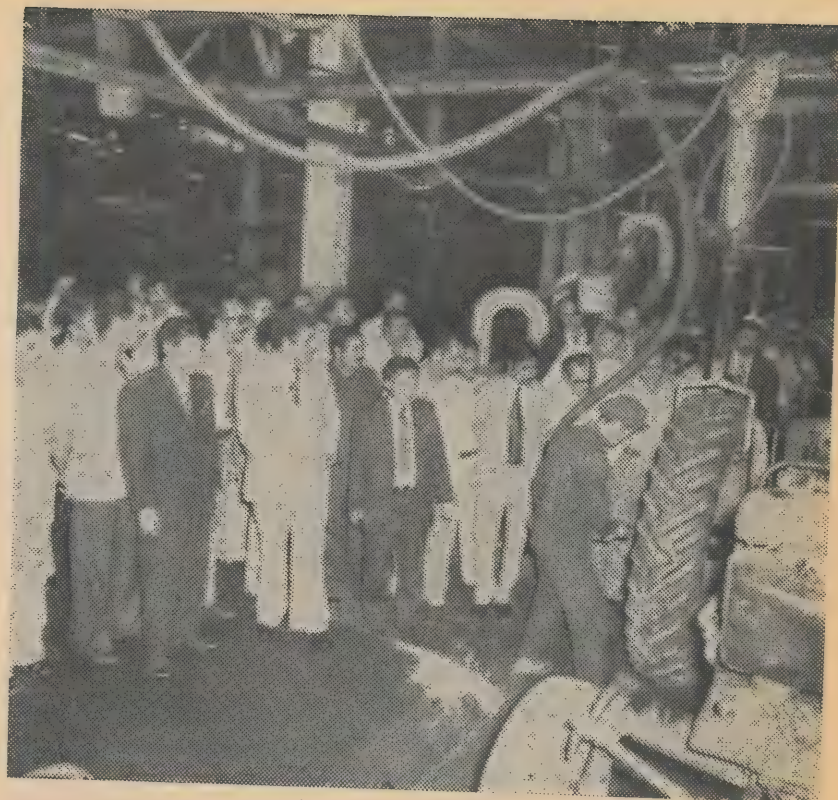
If "man is regarded as master" the renovation of machines and automation is possible to free the workers from harmful, dangerous and arduous labour.

Due to the Pacific War (December 8, 1941-August 15, 1945) Japan went broke. After the defeat, due to the efforts of the popular masses she managed to get along. But now she suffers from increasing pollution, depression, price and tax hike and growing unemployment. The gap between the rich and the poor is getting wider and the power and management system is strengthened and labour intensity increases. People feel wanting and criminal cases increase. Harmful effects of agricultural chemicals, additions to foodstuffs, medicines and synthetic washing soda do not diminish and threaten human lives.

During the recent Izu earthquake a company sent 30,000 tons of poisonous cyanogen into rivers and the sea. But even newspapers keep silence, not calling it to account for it. The government authorities blabbed that according to the result of water examination, the water was not below the "standard" and so if the company had no money the government would offer subsidy. The popular masses are quite out of consideration.

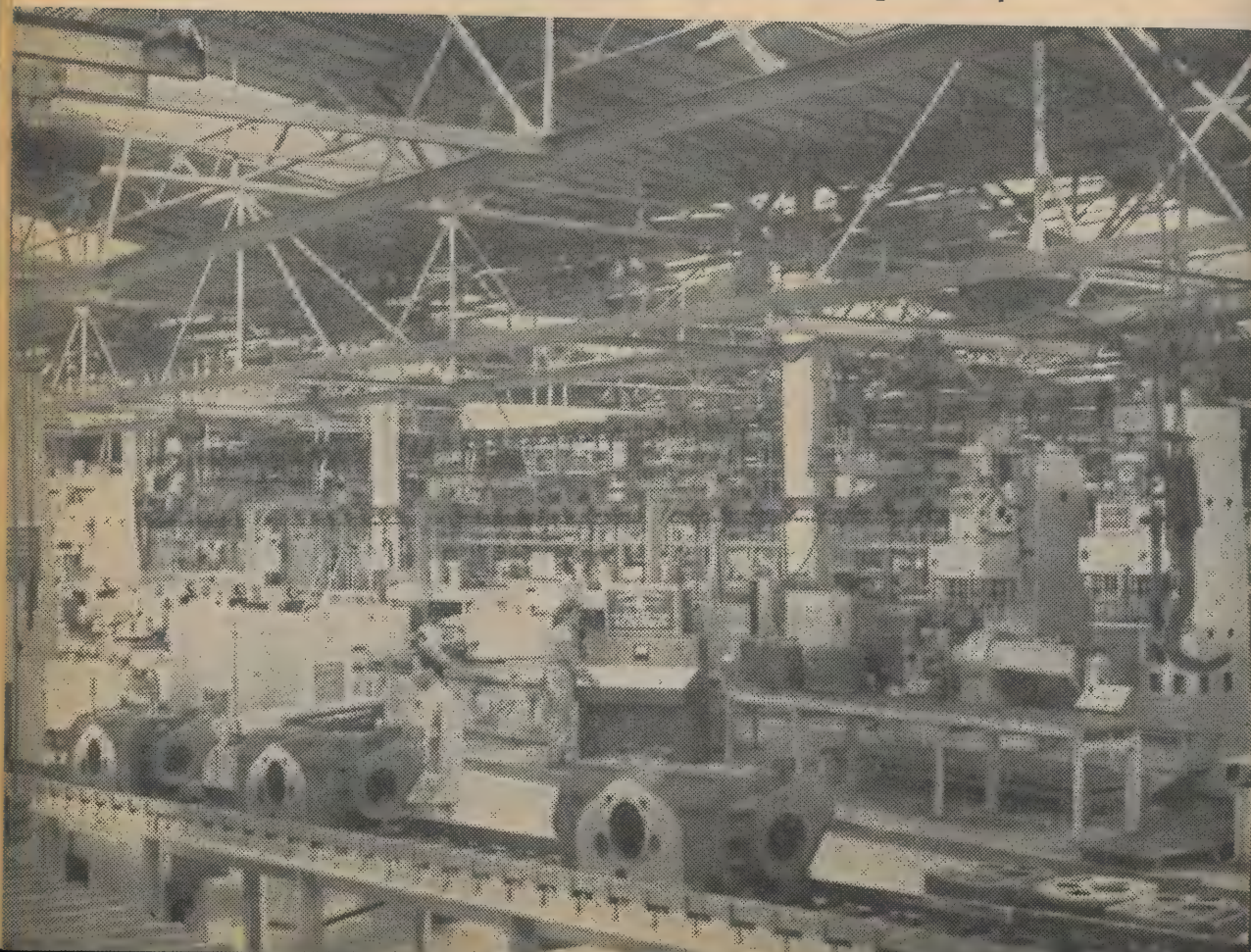
"If a factory causes pollution it must be destroyed." This is the demand of the Juche idea.

In Korea people don't pay school expenses, medical fees and taxes. If I tell this to the Japanese people, they will ask me how Koreans manage the state without taxes. But I think: "if what is commonly produced is commonly consumed, something will remain." Some say: "Will 90-120 won of monthly pay be too much to dispose of?" I would like to answer them: "There will be an ideal, desire and effort to acquire technique and culture and enjoy a plentiful life."



Foreigners on a visit to the factory

Some say: "Do they enjoy any amusement though they have money?" I should like to ask: "Is there in Japan a place where the masses can freely enjoy amusement without money? In Korea there are efforts to prepare places where the people can enjoy amusement commonly." (Writer is a member of the Executive Committee of the Tochigi Prefectural Teachers' Union and President of the Koyama Association for the Interchange of Japanese and Korean Teachers)



Part of the automated processing and assembling workshop



33 Years of Glory

The Workers' Party of Korea, an ever-victorious party of a Juche type, founded and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung marks its 33rd birthday this year.

On this significant day the entire Party members and working people fondly recollect the victorious revolutionary path traversed by them, following the banner of the Party, under the wise guidance of the great leader, and are full of a firm determination to complete the revolutionary cause of Juche, forever with the Party.

Thirty-three years ago, on October 10, 1945, the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea was proclaimed to the whole world. This was a brilliant fruition of the unrelenting energetic activities of the great leader who had shaped a far-reaching plan for the creation of a party in the early days of his revolutionary activities and devoted his all to its realization amid the flames of 20-odd-year-long arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. Though the WPK is only 33 years old, the communist movement in our country has a history of more than half a century.

In October 1926 the respected and beloved leader formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union, the first genuinely communistic revolutionary organization in our country. With its appearance our Party began to strike its deep and strong roots.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union in 1926 was the point of departure in the independent development of our people's revolutionary struggle under the true

Marxist-Leninist banner. The formation of this union, the first genuinely communistic revolutionary organization in our country, was a historic announcement of a new beginning for our revolution. With the formation of the DIU our people's revolutionary struggle began to proceed in accordance with the principle of independence, and this was when our Party began to strike its glorious roots." ("The Non-Alignment Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times," Eng. ed., p. 282.)

In the course of the long, hard anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader fathered the Juche idea and established the ideological system of Juche within the Korean communist movement, gained immortal revolutionary achievements and rich and valuable fighting experience, and created revolutionary methods and a popular style of work. Thus, he laid the organizational and ideological basis for establishing a party and built up our Party's glorious revolutionary traditions which became a priceless asset for the founding, strengthening and development of our Party after liberation.

For the existence of the asset prepared personally by the respected and beloved leader in the days of the bloody anti-Japanese war, our Party could be founded in good time under such complex internal and external circumstances after liberation and win victory after victory without vacillation in any storm.

With its foundation, the guiding flag fluttered ahead of our people who greeted the liberation of the fatherland and our revolutionary forces grew incomparably stronger

and a radical turn took place in carrying out the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The establishment of the WPK by him was a historic event and meant the birth of a revolutionary party of a new type which, constantly guided by the immortal Juche idea, carries out the revolution and construction in Korea on its own responsibility and leads the revolutionary cause of independence to brilliant victory.

Our Party's history is a glorious, resplendent one of his wise guidance in its strengthening and development. Today the monolithic ideological system has been established firmly as never before within our Party and the iron unity and cohesion of the whole Party attained.

The rock-firm unity and cohesion of our Party based on the Juche idea is the precious fruition of the Juche-oriented policy for Party building of the respected and beloved leader who defined it as the fundamental principle for Party building to establish its monolithic ideological system.

This great unity and cohesion attained amid the flame of sharp battle against all hues of enemies within and without and steeled in the revolutionary storm is a source of our Party's indestructible strength and militancy and a decisive factor in all victories of our Party and people.

Basing himself on the principle of Party building and a scientific analysis of the prevailing situation, the respected and beloved leader paid deep attention to developing our Party into a mass political party and rallying the entire people around it. Especially, he formed working people's organizations and united the broad masses in them. Today all our working people are affiliated with one or another unit of working people's organizations, through which they are organizationally linked with the Party.

With the tremendous strengthening of the Party's mass basis its ties of kinship with the popular masses became closer and it grew to be a powerful, militant and guiding

force deeply rooted among the broad masses.

In the long course of leading the revolution and construction, the respected and beloved leader created the great Juche-based method of work, setting example himself, and established it in the whole Party, thus steadily increasing the Party's militancy and leadership ability.

With the brilliant application of his work method the well-regulated system and method of work based on work with people was established throughout the Party. Our Party became a mother party, an ambitious, energetic, vivacious militant party, which makes the people's interests its first consideration, always goes deep into among people to be their partners through thick and thin, educates and remoulds them and leads them.

The history of our Party under the wise guidance of the great leader is a heroic epic of creation and feats, epoch-making changes and miracles in the revolution and construction, made under the banner of the Juche idea.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Since its inception the Workers' Party of Korea has led the revolution and construction, assuming the whole responsibility for the Korean revolution and our people's destiny." (Ibid., p. 289.)

While building up firmly its ranks, our Party took upon itself the historic task of creating a new society and a new life and has striven for sovereignty, independence and socialist construction, overcoming difficulties and obstacles. What was most important in our Party's work to lead our people to epoch-making miracles and feats and victories in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work was to establish Juche thoroughly.

Our Party, guided by the great leader's Juche idea, always mapped out all its lines and policies independently on its own judgment and conviction and in conformity with

our realities and executed them thoroughly by its own efforts with strong will and unshakable principle.

Our Party, therefore, could successfully carry out both the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and the socialist revolution along new lines suiting our specific features and could establish the most advanced socialist system where the masses of the working people are masters of everything and splendidly fulfil many new historic tasks including the rural question, socialist industrialization, the remoulding of man and the construction of national culture.

Our Party brought about great changes by leading the revolution and construction to victory. This was possible because it gave full play to inexhaustible strength and creative wisdom of the popular masses by thoroughly implementing the revolutionary mass line based on the Juche idea.

Our Party carries out all tasks in the gigantic work to remake nature and transform society, through mass movement, all-people movement. It carried out two social revolutions within the lifetime of a single generation. Our young Republic defeated US imperialism which had dreamed of "world domination" and rose from war ruins and carried out socialist industrialization only in 14 years. Now it reaps bumper crop every year even under the influence of the cold front throwing the whole world into catastrophe. All these miracles and changes prove clearly the greatness of our Party's leadership.

Thanks to our Party's energetic struggle and wise leadership to materialize grand

blueprints mapped out by the respected and beloved leader, great changes have taken place in our country in all domains of politics, economy and culture in a short historical period and ours has become a rich and strong, dignified socialist state of independence, self-support and self-defence.

Ever since the country's division by US imperialist occupation of south Korea, our Party, from the unshakable position of Juche, has striven to reunify the country independently. Under our Party's correct leadership our people checked and frustrated the new war moves of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their schemes for national division at every step and defended firmly the country's security and national sovereignty.

Voices supporting our Party's reasonable and just proposals for national reunification are now ringing out aloud from all the continents.

Thanks to our Party's independent foreign policy and its energetic external activities the international solidarity with our revolution is strengthening daily. Our Party has become a dependable vanguard detachment of the international working class for its faithfulness to revolutionary principles and the world revolutionary cause.

Only brilliant victory and glory are in store for our Party moving ahead under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, upholding the banner of the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural.



KOREA—A LOVELY LAND

Our Land Full of Clean Air and Water

A foreigner who was in our country of late said like this: "I have been carried away by the beauty of Korea. I have been to many countries but never seen one full of clean air like this country. Can you imagine a crystal river (The Taedong River—Ed.) flows through the heart of a city in any other country? In my home country we cannot see the blue sky and must wear oxygen mask even in rooms or cars sometimes due to the air pollution. So even the thought of returning there is disgusting. You are happy indeed. Really good politics is conducted in Korea."

He is right. Our country is scenic and good to live in. Lovely mountains and limpid rivers are to be found everywhere and graceful birds warble and flit about and the beneficial animals romp about in groups.

High and low mountains are thickly covered with trees of economic value, hills are planted with orchards overlaid with various fruits, rivers and streams are well arranged and limpid and teem with fish, and the blue sky and clean air refresh people's hearts.

In our country best life environments are provided everywhere people live—cities or villages, irrespective of their size, full of clean air and water, including our revolutionary capital, Pyongyang, which all foreign visitors to our country admire as a "city in parks."

This is entirely due to the wise guidance of the great leader who has established on this land a people's paradise pollution-free, beautiful and best to live in.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "Right after liberation and when we rehabi-



Part of the Sariwon Canal

litated and constructed our industry immediately following the armistice, we pursued a policy of preventing factories from doing harm to people or contaminating the environments.... Our country is now free from environmental pollution because according to this policy we have dispersed factories and selected definite areas to erect plants."

Under the intelligent guidance of the great leader, our country turned, in a short time after the war, into a developed socialist industrial state with the firm foundation of an independent national economy. Today modern heavy and light industry factories constellate over the length and breadth of our country.

If pollution is an inevitable outcome of modern industry as the "theory" of the imperialist reactionary ruling circles insists, it should be in our country too. But there is no pollution at all in our country.

This is the brilliant fruition of the immortal Juche idea which calls for giving primary consideration to man and making everything serve him.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, looking far ahead into the future with penetrating insight, guided us to disperse industrial establishments in building them according to plans to protect the people from pollution and cared to provide all factories with cleanup facilities.

Even right after liberation, when steel was in great need, he placed people's health above national wealth and instructed to blast out a harmful workshop built by the Japs. In the hard postwar days when not a single brick was left whole, he saw that industrial enterprises were distributed evenly across the country to protect people from pollution.

In order to provide nice life environments for people in industrial and city construction, he wisely guided the nature conservation work such as urban greening, tree planting, river improvement, etc.

Under the great leader's deep care and wise guidance there is no environmental pollution in our country, all cities and industrial districts are as beautiful as parks and good to live

in and the sky and rivers and streams are blue and clean.

Our country is a powerful industrial state but is free from pollution and people live in good natural environment. This reality testifies to the truth that environmental pollution is by no means an inevitable outcome of industrial development.

Today advanced industrial countries of the world are suffering from the ruinous effects of pollution, an "invisible man-killer" that deprives tens of thousands of working people of their lives and "as dreadful an adversary of mankind as nuclear weapon" which totally destroys human life environments—sky, land, river and sea.

We need not to look far for an example. We can find such an example in south Korea on the same territory. There a great number of our fellow countrymen are suffering from pollution.

The treacherous Pak Jung Hi clique, crying for "building up strength" and "high-rate growth," has reduced south Korea to a "kingdom of pollution" by bringing in pollustrial industries rejected as "rubbish" in Japan.

Every year in south Korea 60,000-70,000 people are attacked with cancer only from polluted water.

Recently more than 140 people were poisoned by polluted air and 21 of them died in two days in Seoul where 35.6 to 72.3 tons of dust is piled monthly per square kilometre. The same is true of Inchon, Pusan, Masan and many other cities and even of the one-time scenic Tadohae area off the south coast.

All this is the result of the anti-popular criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi blackguards, the all-time traitors who are selling off even the country and the nation to the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader our people will live a happy life forever in this land which is full of clean air and water thanks to the man-centred immortal Juche idea.

Chong Jung Sik

Central Botanical Garden



Fragrant is the rose garden



The flower garden is ever attractive for all people



Herb garden No. 1 with
colourful medicinal herbs

Mokran (magnolia) in full
bloom



Fairy day lily



Lotus flower



Mansu chrysanthemum



Hoeryong white apricot trees overladen with clustering fruits



Walnut trees in a nature reserve



A *Metasequoia* clump reminds visitors of the great leader's solicitude, inciting reverence for him



Part of a pine-nut wood



Creeping rose overgrows upon a pergola, refreshing the visitors



Korean Painting:

"Inner Kumgang in the Morning"

The Korean painting "Inner Kumgang in the Morning" (Mun Ha Chun, 1971, size No. 100) depicts the morning beauty of Inner Kumgang with a crystal-clear stream gliding down a valley of Mt. Kumgang, the celebrated mountain of Korea.

Children, our future, crossing in a proud array a long bridge in the centre of the canvas, humming tractor and fat cattle driven by breeders....

All these clearly show that Mt. Kumgang

is a perfect beauty, people live a happy life in it and it has become more beautiful in the era of the Workers' Party.

It, done in graceful, clear and deep colours, is a vivid three-dimensional picture of Inner Kumgang blossoming in the tender care of the fatherly leader.

The painting was highly appreciated at the 11th National Art Exhibition and is now on display at the Korean Art Museum.



TODAY our people greet significantly the 12th anniversary of the publication of the immortal classic "The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party," a historic report delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at a conference of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 5, 1966.

This work published by the respected and beloved leader was a great programme document which analyzed scientifically from the Juche position the domestic and international situation, prevailing at the time when the US imperialists were intensifying aggressive moves and gave perfect answers to the pressing and important problems raised by the present era: it was an immortal classic which inspired our people and the world revolutionary people to a great victory.

In his historic work he, basing himself on the immortal Juche idea, laid down the original revolutionary lines for stepping up the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle and for the development of the international communist movement, the strategic tasks for further strengthening the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic and the strategic and tactical policies for the south Korean revolution and national reunification.

First he advanced the strategic and tactical policy to bring about a new upsurge in the world revolutionary people's anti-imperialist,

anti-US struggle and the basic strategy of the world revolution on concentrating main attack on US imperialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The basic strategy of the world revolution today is to direct the main spearhead against US imperialism." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 356.)

The US imperialists were frenziedly pursuing the policy of aggression and war as never before, persisting in the cunning strategy of swallowing up mainly the divided or small countries one by one while refraining as far as possible from worsening their relations with big countries.

The strategy of the world revolution presented by the great leader was a revolutionary one which he shaped on the basis of a scientific analysis of the aggressive nature of US imperialism, its position within the imperialist camp and its reactionary role as a hinderer of the world revolutionary movement; it was an active strategy which provided the possibility of successfully frustrating the US imperialists' destroy-one-by-one strategy.

Setting forth the basic strategy of the world revolution, he said that the main spearhead should be directed against US imperialism and at the same time, the struggle

should be intensified against its allies and the struggle of peoples of all countries doing the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle should be actively supported.

In his work he said that in order to wage successfully the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle and overcome the complex situation it was important to take anti-imperialist joint action and form an anti-imperialist united front on an international scale.

This policy of anti-imperialist joint action and anti-imperialist united front is a revolutionary one which provided the possibility of defending world peace by further strengthening joint action and support for the fighting countries and checking the US imperialist policy of aggression and war with united efforts.

The great leader's revolutionary and active strategy of anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle paved the way for the world revolutionary people to check and frustrate the policy of aggression and war followed by US-led imperialism and win the anti-imperialist, anti-US struggle.

He analyzed correctly the situation within the international communist movement and clarified the principled stand of our Party on a number of problems, and set forth particularly the principle and policy that the Communist and Workers' Parties should maintain their independence.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is a matter of importance in the international communist movement that the Communist and Workers' Parties maintain their independence. Only when independence is ensured can each party successfully carry on the revolution in its own country and contribute to the world revolution, and the cohesion of the international communist move-

ment can be also strengthened." (Ibid., p. 360.)

His principle of maintaining independence serves as an important principle to be observed in achieving the real unity of the fraternal parties and countries.

Independence is each party's sacred right which no one is allowed to violate. Respect for independence is prerequisite and basic to the unity and cooperation of the fraternal parties.

In his work he set forth the strategic tasks of further strengthening the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic politically, economically and militarily, and defined the policy of building the economy and defences simultaneously as the Party's unswerving line and clearly indicated the militant tasks for carrying it out.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is of paramount importance for our revolutionary struggle and constructive work today to reorganize the whole work of socialist construction in line with the requirements of the prevailing situation and, especially, to carry on the building of the economy and defences in parallel so as to further increase our nation's defence capacities to cope with the enemy's aggressive manoeuvres." (Ibid., p. 368.)

Extreme tension created by the ever-mounting aggressive and war moves of the US imperialists demanded greater efforts to be directed to increasing our defence power so as to firmly defend the security of the country and people, while making full political and ideological preparations for war.

As long as imperialism remains there exists the source of war. The nearer the ruin of imperialism comes, the more war danger increases.

War danger was growing each day in our country because it was bisected and the US imperialists were intensifying war moves in one half of it under their occupation.

It was natural that we should direct great efforts to the building of both the economy and defences as long as imperialism remains and it was in full accord with the fundamental interests of the revolution.

In particular, it was an original policy which reflected our Party's revolutionary and Juche-based stand to carry out the Korean revolution through the efforts of the Korean people and the firm anti-imperialist position to frustrate the imperialist manoeuvres of aggression and war, accelerate the country's reunification and the nationwide victory of the revolution and thus contribute to the world revolution.

In his work he, putting forward the tasks of firmly building up the revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically to further strengthen the revolutionary base of the northern half, set forth a unique policy of correctly combining the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people with class battle and of revolutionizing and working-classizing all the members of society.

The main driving force propelling the progress of socialist society and the decisive factor in speeding up socialist construction are the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people and their common aspiration and enthusiasm to complete the revolutionary cause of Juche under the leadership of the Party.

In socialist society class struggle to suppress the hostile elements and a new type of class struggle to rid the minds of the working people of the remnants of the outdated ideas go on.

To firmly build up the revolutionary ranks, therefore, it is necessary to properly combine

the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people with class struggle.

The great leader set forth the original policy of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"From the viewpoint of class relationship, the course of building socialism and communism is a process in which the working-class, having seized power, transforms society after its own pattern in all spheres of economy and culture, ideology and morality, that is, a process of working-classization." (Ibid., p. 384.)

The revolutionization and working-classization of the entire society is one of important tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat after the establishment of the socialist system.

The historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat not only lies in liquidating the exploiting classes and crushing their resistance but in remoulding all the working people to working-classize them and gradually eliminating all class distinctions.

His idea on the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society is a creative idea which gave a perfectly scientific and revolutionary theoretical and practical answer to the fundamental questions arising from the work for the completion of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

The creation of this idea placed the working class in a position to carry out its historic cause with credit in conformity with its requirements.

The great leader said that in order to accelerate the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society and solidly build up the revolutionary ranks, it is necessary to conduct political and ideological work

vigorously among the working people. He emphasized again that communist education with class education as its main content must be combined with education in the revolutionary traditions, and education in the Party's policies intensified.

In his work he analyzed the situation in south Korea under US imperialist occupation and presented the basic task and line of the south Korean revolution and tasks for their implementation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The basic task of the south Korean revolution is to liquidate US imperialist colonial rule, secure the democratic development of south Korean society and achieve the country's reunification in unity with the socialist forces in the northern half." (Ibid., p. 404.)

The immediate tasks to carry out the basic task of the south Korean revolution are to foil the war policy of US imperialism and its lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, oppose their fascist repression and win democratic liberties and rights.

In order to implement the basic line of the south Korean revolution it is important to build up a militant, dynamic Party and unite the workers and peasants—the main masses of society—around it to form a powerful main force of the revolution, and to form a broad anti-US united front for national salvation that includes the patriotic, democratic forces of all classes and strata.

Thus he clarified the basic task of the south Korean revolution and its basic line at the time and provided the south Korean revolutionaries and people with a programme-guide to be followed in the whole course of preparing for the decisive hour of the revolution.

He re-elucidated the independent national reunification policy.

When the south Korean revolution emerges victorious, the cause of reunification of our country will be successfully achieved by the united efforts of the socialist forces in north Korea and the patriotic, democratic forces in south Korea.

The reunification of the country is the supreme national task of our people and an urgent question whose solution brooks no further delay.

The respected and beloved leader's policy of independent reunification is an absolutely just one reflecting the nature of the reunification question, the law governing its realization and our people's unanimous desire.

The great leader's immortal classic, "The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party," serves as a powerful weapon in arming our people firmly with the monolithic ideology of the Party, further consolidating our revolutionary base and hastening the nationwide victory of the revolution, as a militant programme in firmly building up the south Korean revolutionary forces and greatly inspiring the south Korean revolutionaries and people in their struggle.

The work gave a profound answer to the theoretical and practical problems awaiting elucidation in the development of the world revolutionary movement and thus newly developed and enriched the revolutionary theory of the working class on the revolution and construction.

Its correctness and vitality have been confirmed more clearly by great successes scored in our revolution and construction for more than ten years and changes in the international life.

Historic Conference: Independence Upheld and Unity Defended

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries was held in the Yugoslav capital, Belgrade, from July 25 to 30.

The member states of the Non-Aligned Movement attended the Conference with a desire to strengthen and develop this movement.

Our Party and the Government of our Republic paid great attention to the Conference.

With the Belgrade Conference ahead, the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held a joint meeting and discussed the policy of our Party and the Government of our Republic concerning the Foreign Ministers' Conference and the activity of our delegation to the Conference.

At the joint meeting the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the DPRK, clarified the principled stand of our Party and the Government of our Republic towards all the questions arising in the Non-Aligned Movement including the question of achieving its unity and cohesion at present.

He also sent a message greeting the Conference. In his message he defined the position, role and mission of the Non-Aligned Movement and, basing himself on the deep analysis of the nature of the abnormal situation created in the movement nowadays, specified the ways of its solution and the tasks

set before this movement. His message aroused great sympathy from the non-aligned countries and the world's people.

The Belgrade Conference held amid the deep attention of the people the world over discussed the important international problems arising in the Non-Aligned Movement at present—summing up and appraising the international situation created after the previous Foreign Ministers' Conference, strengthening the unity and cohesion among the non-aligned countries, establishing a new international economic order, etc.

At the Conference Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito made a congratulatory speech. His speech reflected the lofty idea of the Non-Aligned Movement. At the Conference delegates of many countries took the floor and actively took part in the discussion of the problems.

The discussion culminated in the adoption of a declaration, an action programme and other documents.

The process of the Conference and the adopted documents showed that though it was held in a complicated situation, it raised high the banner of anti-imperialism and independence in accordance with the intrinsic traditions of the Non-Aligned Movement, prevented the split of the ranks of this movement and won a great victory conducive to its unity and cohesion. This means that there has been laid a solid foundation for continuously enhancing the role of the Non-Aligned Movement as a great anti-imperialist force of our age and as a motive force behind the ad-

vancement of history and for pushing this movement to a higher stage in future.

The results of the Conference proved to be a victory to the forces of anti-imperialism and independence and a blow to the imperialist and dominationist forces opposing the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Korean people warmly welcome and rejoice over the fine fruits of the Conference.

The greatest success achieved by the Belgrade Conference was that it made a worthy contribution to promoting the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement.

In his message of greetings to the Conference, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The present situation urgently demands that the non-aligned countries take appropriate measures to prevent the division of the Non-Aligned Movement and strengthen its unity and solidarity.

"We consider that, above all, it is necessary for all the non-aligned countries to form a broad joint front on the principles of holding fast to independence and refraining from interfering in other's internal affairs by firmly safeguarding the intrinsic traditions and identities of the Non-Aligned Movement, and to exert concerted efforts to frustrate the manoeuvres of division, disorganization and scramble by all forms of foreign dominating forces."

Scared by the daily strengthening Non-Aligned Movement, the imperialists are persistently trying to check its influence and weaken and undermine it. Recently in particular all brands of dominationist forces including imperialism, colonialism, old and new, and racism are engaged in fierce scrambles in all parts of the world to bring the non-aligned countries under their domination by alienating and splitting them and craftily scheming to disorganize the Non-Aligned Movement. As a result, a grave situation has been created in which some non-aligned countries are at feud and antagonistic against each other and even end up in armed

conflict.

With regard to the complex problems that cropped up in the Non-Aligned Movement, the imperialists inwardly hoped that the Belgrade Conference would lead to breaking up this movement.

But the member nations of the Non-Aligned Movement took concerted action in answering the dominationist forces' machinations of split, disintegration and scramble with the strategy of unity. Thus the Belgrade Conference was neither split nor disintegrated but demonstrated unity and cohesion, contrary to the expectations of the imperialists.

What was the factor that made the Belgrade Conference a conference of unity? This was because the Conference was guided by the great idea of independence, the line of independence, and the principle of independence, the independent policy embodying it.

Though they differed with each other in social systems, political views, religious beliefs and faith and their interests were diverse, those present at the Conference adopted the same stand in opposing subjugation by imperialism and colonialism, defending independence and seeking for independent development.

The Foreign Ministers' Conference was a historic conference of unity of the Non-Aligned Movement and a conference which demonstrated the invincible might of unity based on the principle of independence.

Another important success of the Conference is that it firmly maintained the principled stand in opposing the aggressive forces such as imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Imperialism that brought great misfortunes and sufferings to mankind for a long time is viciously carrying on aggression, intervention and plunder in a new form against the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and all the developing countries even today without giving up its avaricious desire for aggression.

The Conference condemned in the sharpest terms the imperialists' moves to speed up

arms race and aggravate tensions, while deceiving the popular masses with an empty talk about "peace" and "disarmament." It stated that it would energetically strive to put an end to the arms race, realize general disarmament, totally put a ban on nuclear weapons and destroy them, make all the foreign troops and foreign military bases withdraw from others' territories, destroy the old international economic order favourable only to the imperialists and replace it with a new one.

The Conference expressed positive support and firm solidarity for the peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism and for the liberation of their countries and their independent development and for peace.

All the member nations of the Non-Aligned Movement present at the Belgrade Conference supported the Korean people's cause of reunification. Especially, the Asian countries took a joint action by fully displaying the spirit of unity and cooperation in supporting the cause of Korean reunification.

The question of Korean reunification is not a question only related to the north and south of Korea but an important link in the anti-imperialist struggle of the world's people; it is an important problem directly affecting peace and security in the world. The Korean question is an urgent one that must be solved at the earliest possible date.

The attendants of the Conference rejected all attempts to divide Korea into "two Koreas" and warmly supported the stand of the Korean people who want to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea without any outside interference, in accordance with the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—laid down in the July 4 North-South Joint Statement. They took the same view that in order to settle the Korean issue in a peaceful way, it is necessary to force all foreign troops to pull out of south Korea, dissolve the "UN Command," dismantle all foreign military bases and other foreign mili-

tary establishments and replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

This is a great encouragement to our people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

We express deep thanks to the governments and peoples of all the non-aligned countries which voiced support and solidarity for the cause of Korean reunification and believe that they will positively support our people's just cause in future, too.

US imperialism must give up all its manoeuvres of division and war and immediately and completely withdraw all its forces and weapons of mass destruction including nuclear weapons from south Korea.

The Belgrade Conference has proved that the banner of independence, the banner of anti-imperialist struggle and the banner of unity and cohesion of the Non-Aligned Movement are invincible and the machinations of the imperialist reactionaries against this movement will surely end in a shameful fiasco. No force on earth can stave off the advance of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The DPRK, as a dignified member nation of the Non-Aligned Movement, will always subscribe to the banner of unity and the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and firmly unite and closely cooperate with the peoples of the non-aligned countries, the peace-lovers the world over and all other peoples who advocate independence in realizing the common cause of peace and democracy, national independence and social progress. And, at the same time, it will make every possible effort to discharge its duty in carrying out the declaration and action programme of the Belgrade Conference for the strengthening and development of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Non-Aligned Movement, as a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our era, will continue to advance dynamically, surmounting all trials, and its common cause of anti-imperialism and independence will surely emerge victorious.

Declaration of Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries Supports Korean People's Cause of Independent National Reunification

The Plenary Session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries on July 30 unanimously adopted a declaration containing a paragraph expressing full support and firm solidarity for the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The attendants of the Conference expressed unanimous unreserved support and approval for the paragraph on the Korean question included in the Declaration of the Conference.

Thus, the paragraph was Ok'd without amendment.

Follows the full text of the paragraph:

The Conference observed with concern that despite the wishes of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of their fatherland, Korea continues to remain divided, creating a tense situation which is a potential threat to peace.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs reject all attempts to divide Korea into two parts as being contrary to the desire of

the Korean people.

The Ministers welcome the stand of the Korean people in their efforts to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of their country, free from any outside interference, in keeping with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, set out in the North-South Joint Statement of July 4, 1972.

The Conference calls upon all countries to respect the desire of the Korean people for peaceful reunification and expresses the hope that the fulfilment of this desire will be assisted by the withdrawal of all foreign troops, the dissolution of the United Nations Command, the dismantling of all foreign military bases and other foreign military installations in south Korea and the replacement of the Armistice Agreement by a lasting peace agreement, taking into account the interests of all the Korean people and the free expression of their will.



The World Is Firmly Following the Road of Independence

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Today the world does not move as the imperialists and their lackeys want, but is firmly following the road desired and demanded by the people, the makers of history."

The masses of people are struggling to recover their right as the makers of history and regain their right as masters of their own destiny, as masters of the world.

The people's struggle for national independence mounted high after the end of the Second World War.

Our people's great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War was the victory of the peoples who held aloft the banner of independence and it showed that even the people of a small country are sure to win victory if they, cherishing independence, fight bravely for it.

The struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples for freedom and liberation was more powerful.

Many countries won independence through fierce national-liberation struggle.

More than 80 countries attained independence for over 30 years.

This radically changed the appearance of the world.

Colonial Asia does not exist any more. Africa is bright with the light of freedom and liberation. Latin America is not a "tranquil backyard" for the imperialists any more.

The majority of the countries on the globe have shaken off colonial yoke and won national independence and the imperialists can lord it over the world no longer.

A new historical age, an era of independence, has come when the oppressed nations and peoples, who had been bound in chains over centuries, have emerged as the proud makers of history and hew out their destinies independently and creatively.

While consolidating the already-won political independence, the non-aligned countries are now resolutely fighting to uphold independence against all forms of subjugation and domination and interference in the fields of economy and international relations.

Economic self-support is the material basis of independence.

The peoples of the non-aligned countries learned this from their life experience and are striving to build an independent economy relying on their raw material resources.

They have rich natural resources needed to do so.

If they make effective use of rich natural resources on the principle of meeting each other's needs, supporting and cooperating with each other, they can attain economic in-

dependence.

That is why they are fighting to defend their natural resources against imperialist exploitation and plunder and effectively use them for the independent development of their countries. They nationalized imperialist monopolies which held exclusive control over production of raw materials and major branches of the economy and are developing national industry to suit their specific conditions.

The imperialists forced only agricultural production or other extractive industries upon many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the past. But today these countries have established factories in different branches using their natural resources and are running them by themselves.

Many non-aligned countries meet their demands for a number of manufactured goods with home products.

Well aware that the building of an independent economy is the only way to genuine sovereignty, the peoples of the non-aligned countries are firmly determined to follow the way to the end.

It is the trend of historical development for peoples of those countries freed from imperialist colonial rule to follow the road of socialism.

To this end, many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are taking a number of socio-economic measures.

It is one of the important principles of the non-alignment movement in its activities to end subjugation and domination in international relations and establish a new international order based on the principle of complete independence, equality and mutual benefit and it is an important demand of the non-aligned countries for complete national

liberation.

The peoples of these countries are strengthening solidarity and cooperation in their struggle to establish a new international economic order because of vital common interests.

They demonstrated their firm determination to destroy the old international economic order based on inequality, domination and subjugation and set up a new one and their united strength at the Fourth and Fifth Summit Conferences of the Non-Aligned Nations, the Sixth and Seventh Special Sessions of the UN General Assembly, the UN Conference on Sea Law and many other international meetings.

The time has gone never to return when the imperialist powers could trample down people's sovereignty and deal with the international issues decisive of their destinies at will.

The say of the once oppressed and maltreated peoples on the international arena has grown stronger and no international issues can be solved actually without their participation.

The voice demanding independence is ringing out higher and higher each day from everywhere in the world.

Any country or nation neither wants to be subjugated by others nor tolerates the violation of its sovereignty.

Peoples are fighting more stoutly to realize their age-old desire for independence.

These changes in the international arena prove that no forces on earth can prevent peoples from realizing their ideal of independence and self-support, and history is firmly following the road of independence as demanded and desired by them.



US Troops Must Withdraw Unconditionally And Immediately from South Korea According to the Resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly Session

TODAY the world people resolutely oppose and reject the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, express full support and solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the country's independent reunification and demand strongly the immediate withdrawal of the US imperialists from south Korea.

The final communique adopted at the Foreign Ministers' Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-aligned States pointed out:

"After deliberating on the situation created in Korea, the Coordinating Bureau demands a prompt end to the new war manoeuvres in south Korea and the 'two Koreas' plot.

It reaffirms its support to the just demand of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of the three principles of Korean reunification laid down in the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement.

And it once again expresses its support to the just demand of the Korean people for the unconditional withdrawal of all the foreign troops present in south Korea and all their means of war including nuclear weapons and the dismantlement of military bases, the disbandment of the 'UN Command' and the replacement of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, so that they may reunify their country independently and peacefully without foreign interference."

A resolution of solidarity with the workers and people of Korea adopted at the Ninth World Trade Union Congress said:

"Considering that Korea's division is the cause of great misfortunes and pains of the entire Korean workers and people and of tension in Korea and that it menaces peace in Asia and the rest of the world, the congress

resolutely opposes and rejects all 'two Koreas' plots of the US imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique such as 'simultaneous UN membership' and 'cross recognition' designed to perpetuate Korea's split.

Strongly demanding that the Korean reunification question, the internal affair of the Korean people, be settled independently by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference on the democratic principle and peacefully, the congress expresses its full support for the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification put forth by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Considering the occupation of south Korea by US troops and the US aggressive policy as the main obstacle to the reunification of Korea, we strongly demand that the United States give up the 'two Koreas' plot and discontinue the dangerous game to provoke a new war in Korea and completely and immediately withdraw all its troops and war means including nuclear weapons from south Korea and take hands off Korea according to the resolution on the Korean question adopted at the 30th UN General Assembly session and as it pledged, and accept unconditionally without delay the DPRK's proposal to replace the Armistice Agreement by a peace agreement."

In its protest to US President, the Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth stated:

"The United States is entirely to blame for the 33-year-long division of Korea and continued tension there.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth strongly denounces the 'two Koreas' plot of the US imperialists and their arms reinforce-

ment in south Korea.

It strongly flays the decision of Carter to change the plan of US troop pullout from south Korea.

It strongly demands that the United States withdraw immediately and unconditionally its troops from south Korea and accept the proposal for replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and stop its military 'aid' to the south Korean 'regime' wantonly violating the human rights."

The solidarity document adopted at the meeting of the Council of the Women's International Democratic Federation noted:

"Tension has been created in Korea due to the 'two Koreas' plot of the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique and their military provocations.

The Korean people demand the withdrawal of all the US troops and mass-destruction weapons including nuclear weapons from south Korea according to the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly, an end to fascist terrorism and the release of all men and women patriots.

The Council of the Women's International Democratic Federation supports the just struggle of the Korean people to reunify their country independently and peacefully on a democratic basis without any outside interference."

In its statement, the Secretariat of the International Organization of Journalists stressed:

"It is the unanimous desire of the people and progressive journalists of the world valuing peace, democracy and national independence, and the urgent demand of our time, to prevent the division of Korea and achieve her reunification.

In the name of the world progressive journalists, the Secretariat of the International Organization of Journalists bitterly denounces the 'two Koreas' plot of the United States and the south Korean puppet clique and their war preparations.

Holding that Korea's reunification should be achieved in accordance with the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification put forth by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Secretariat of the IOJ expresses full support and solidarity with the entire Korean people and journalists in their just struggle for Korea's reunification.

The US government should unconditionally and immediately implement the resolution of the 30th session of the UN General Assembly,

replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and carry out without delay the 'pledge' of the US President to withdraw the US troops from south Korea."

An appeal on Korea adopted at the Bureau Meeting of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers stressed:

"The Korean reunification question can be settled only by taking back the territory and people from the imperialists and establishing the inviolable national sovereignty of the Korean people.

Reflecting the unanimous will of all the peace-loving democratic forces of the world, the Bureau of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers bitterly denounces all the manoeuvres to create 'two Koreas' by fixing the present split of Korea.

The Bureau also reaffirms the imperative necessity to withdraw all US troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea at once, abolish all evil laws infringing upon democracy and human rights in south Korea and immediately release all the arrested patriots.

It expresses full support to the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification and the four-point save-the-nation proposal advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

In the appeal to the governments, political parties and public organizations of all countries and international organizations and committees for supporting Korea's reunification adopted at its Second Session, the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea noted:

"The danger of war in Korea concerns all people.

To fight for peace in Korea and her reunification is an activity concerning the national interests of all peoples, an obligation of all governments and is obviously necessary to all conscientious people.

If Korea is divided into two Koreas for good by big powers, it will not only impose a greater national calamity upon the Korean people but touch off a nuclear war and threaten the whole world.

To prevent this calamity, first of all, the 'two Koreas' plot must be shattered and the US troops and all their weapons including nuclear weapons be withdrawn from south Korea without delay."



Natural Reserves and Monuments in Our Country

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"They should value and conserve all the mountains and rivers in their country, and cherish and carefully look after even a tree and a blade of grass as the people's property."

In our country the state has taken a number of measures to get the entire people to love and look well after nature and make it more beautiful and productive. One of them is the appointment of reserves and natural monuments in different parts of the country. They play a great role in the protection and proliferation of our precious faunal and floral resources.

We have more than 200 reserves and natural monuments in 80 and more places which the state has set by law.

They greatly contribute to enriching the country's faunal and floral resources according to the Juche-oriented general plan for land construction and turning our country into a people's paradise.

Our reserves are classified according to their missions and protected objects.

The natural reserve puts the main stress on the protection of valuable faunal and floral resources and at the same time preserves all other natural things. So it is set up in a place of great importance in the protection of all faunae and flora in the country, and covers a vast area and many objects.

Floral reserve, faunal reserve, seafowl reserve, and

aquatic resources reserve protect specific animals and plants in certain places.

Natural monuments are set by state to protect specific animals, plants and other natural things which are rare in our country or valuable from the viewpoint of scientific research and national economy. They include not only natural things, floral communities and habitats and winter quarters of animal life in specific places but also specific animals, plants and other natural things in different places.

The typical nature reserves in our country are Mts. Paekdu and Oga.

Mt. Paekdu (2,750 m) in the northern section is the highest mountain in our country. It is majestic in appearance, various and rich in animals and plants and shows distinctive features of the alpine fauna and flora. Thickly wooded with larch, silver fir, white fir, white birch and betula, it abounds in precious plants—

Part of the alpine plant reserve on Mt. Kwanmo





Flocks of deer

more than 100 kinds of rare medicinal herbs including milkvetch, *mansam* and shizandra, over 110 kinds of wild vegetables including platycodon, *todok*, bracken and mushroom, and plants yielding aromatic and dyestuff. In particular, the wild blueberry fields in this reserve are known to the world for their rich resources. The grassland above the timber line presents a picturesque alpine scenery, covered all over with bright-tinged lovely alpine plants such as yellow rhododendron, wild poppy, alpine *sing-a*, wild chrysanthemum, *Therorhodon redowskianum*, *Rhododendron confertissimum*, etc. Here also flutter about gaudy big butterflies including red parnassius that occurs only in this region.

In this Mt. Paekdu nature reserve live more than 50 kinds of valuable animals such as tiger, red deer, deer, sable, etc., together with over 130 kinds of birds including such endemic birds as black grouse, lesser spotted woodpecker and hawk owl.

Mt. Oga (1,126 m) is one of most typical primeval forest reserves, northwest of the Rangrim mountain range which forms the watershed between the eastern and western parts of our country and runs from north to south. The mountain is so thickly forested, from top to bottom, with such big trees as 300-400 year-old silver fir, white fir, pine-nut and betula, 500 year-old linden and 1,000 year-old yew that even the sunrays cannot penetrate the primeval forest. So it abounds in forest animals and plants including shade-loving wild *insam* and other rare medicinal plants. In Mt.

Oga the northern and southern animals live together on account of its physiographical situation. It also offers a favourite breeding ground of forest birds. For this reason, it is most colourful in the fauna in our country.

Scenic Mt. Kumgang and other celebrated mountains, Myohyang, Kuwol and Chilbo are also our typical nature reserves.

All these abound not only in scenic wonders but also in rare animals and plants whose distribution, propagation and communities are worth scientific research. So they play a big role in the conservation of valuable faunal and floral resources in our country.

Mt. Kwanmo (2,541 m) and Mt. Chail (2,504 m) are typical floral reserves famous for our endemic plant rhubarb (*Rheum officinale*) and other valuable alpine plants. Communities of rare plants such as black pine of Maengsan, *mansam* of Hwangpo, *Iris setosa* of the Pujon Plateau, *Sasa coreana* of Unmandae are also typical floral reserves, along with Changsangot Cape on our west coast which lies within the distribution limits of the southern plants and provides home to various plants.

We have 14 faunal reserves. They are major breeding grounds and acclimatized and reclaimed habitats for mammals including water deer as one of our endemic subspecies, musk deer, deer, sable, otter and goral; main breeding grounds of summer birds, major amphibians and reptiles; and main quarters of winter birds.

Leading seafoal reserves are in our East and West Seas. Such are Al Island of Tong-

chon, Al Island of Unggi, Rap Island of Sonchon and Tok Island of Onchon. These reserves breed over 20 kinds of sea birds including sea gull, guillemot, sooty guillemot and horn-billed puffin. They are alive with tens of thousands of sea birds in their breeding season of May and June, turning into "kingdoms of seafoal."

Main aquatic resource reserves are breeding grounds of Tonggyesu char and such rare freshwater fishes as burbot, Mayang trout and Changjingang rock fish and those of Taejo ear-shell, Yanghwa scallop and Hodo oyster.

Leading plants protected as natural monuments are *Pentactica rupicola*, our endemic plant which has no allied genus and species elsewhere in the world, and such rarities as Kumgang bell-flower, *Viola websteri* of Sambang; 300-500 year-old rare trees *Pansong* of Hamhung and *Paeksong* of Kaesong, ash tree of Tongrim, fir of Chonchon, *Acer* of Changdok-ri and Ryoha-ri, and *Castanea bungeana* of Hamjong, the progenitor of chestnut trees in our country. Communities of *Sasamorpha purpurescens* of Huchang and *Prunus leveilleana* of Sosura are also designated as natural monuments.

Chief animals designated as natural monuments are Tristram's woodpecker, our endemic bird registered as a bird to be protected internationally, and the esteemed fur-bearers sable

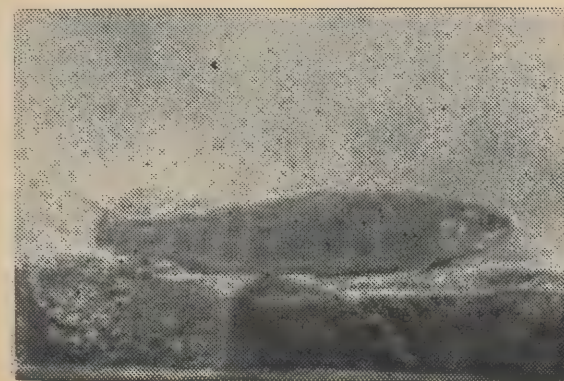
and otter, and rare birds such as bustard, white stork, black stork, white crane, great egret, black-faced spoonbill, etc.

Our natural monuments also include geological remains discovered in many places—the diluvial animal fossil layer, the Tertiary animal fossil layer and the fossilized woods consisting of silicified conifers of the Jurassic period of the Mesozoic era; such natural caves as Paekryongdaegul and Kumrangul known as "underground palaces."

Today our people are better protecting and looking after all the reserves and natural monuments with a loving care for nature, enhancing their role. Thus, they are translating into a brilliant reality the far-reaching great plan of the great leader to turn our country, their permanent residence, into the paradise most beautiful and best to live in.

Chong Bong Sik

Char reserve



Gifts of Loyalty to 30th Birthday of DPRK

Our working people waged energetically the "100-day battle" (May 29—September 5) to mark the 30th birthday of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a grand festival of victors. They made tremendous achievements in production and construction and crowned it with victory.

During the battle, our heroic working class carried out the tasks of the "100-day battle" at 105.2 per cent by fully displaying creative activity with a high revolutionary zeal on all fronts of socialist construction. Industrial output grew by 23 per cent in the period as against the corresponding period of last year.

More than 2,150 factories and enterprises in different branches of the national economy hit their high targets of the "100-day battle" 15 days ahead of the set time.

In this battle period, as compared with the same period of last year, the Ministry of Power Industry boosted production by 7 per cent, the Mining Commission by 32 per cent, the Ministry of Metal Industry by 17 per cent, the Ministry of Engineering Industry by 34 per cent, the Ministry of Chemical Industry by 25 per cent, the Ministry of Building-materials Industry by 32 per cent, the Ministry of Light Industry by 38 per cent and the Ministry of Fisheries by 19 per cent.

In the sector of capital construction, the plan for the construction of major objects in terms of value was carried out and many monumental edifices sprang up for the eternal prosperity of the country.

In particular, the period witnessed the completion of the first-stage project of the Ponghwa Chemical Plant and of the crushing ground of the fourth mining district of the Musan Mine, which would contribute greatly to developing this mine into a large iron ore mine with a production capacity of 10 million tons, and the magnificent International Friendship Exhibition, an epitome of our modern national architecture, rose.

Our heroic working class and People's Army men completed the Pyongyang-Wonsan expressway, and the Kilju-Hyesan railway line was electrified, the Chongchon bridge built, the third-stage project of the Pyongyang Metro finished, and a 20,000-ton cargo ship "Yonpungho" launched.

During the "100-day battle," the builders and three-revolution team members carried on the construction of major objects—the polyethylene and Orlon plants of the Youth Chemical Complex, the Taedonggang Power Station, the Tae'an Heavy

Machine Plant, the cold rolling mill of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, the revolving furnaces of the Tanchon Magnesite Factory, the Pyongyang Flour Combine, the Taedonggang Storage Battery Factory and others—as planned, so that they can start their operation ahead of schedule.

In the period, as against the corresponding period of last year, workers and technicians in the mining industry representing the main targets of the Second Seven-Year Plan increased the coal output by 27 per cent and iron ore by 14 per cent by energetically carrying on the high-speed tunneling movement and boldly reorganizing the cutting operations of coal and ore.

Pig iron and other metal production increased notably and the output of machine tools, lorries, tractors, excavators, air compressors, freight cars, generators, transformers, electric motors, cement, log, chemical fibre, and chemical fertilizers grew sharply.

During the battle many factories, enterprises, workshops and workteams fulfilled even their annual plan assignments and many workers in the textile industry carried out their assignments for two or three years of the Second Seven-Year Plan too.

In light industry in particular, during the period, the output of spun yarn, textiles and underwear increased more than 1.3 times respectively and a remarkable growth was noted also in the production of daily necessities, articles of cultural use and foodstuffs. The local industry produced over 1.4 times more goods than in the same period of last year.

In railway transport the "200-day battle for a revolution in transport" which started early this year was crowned with victory and the demand of different branches of the national economy was met splendidly.

Our agricultural working people dug wells and ponds and drove waterpipes through a mass movement and beat the severe drought from the influence of the cold front, did scientific and technical farming as required by the Juche-motivated farming methods, and thus raised unprecedentedly rich crops.

This victory in the "100-day battle" is the shining fruition of the intense loyalty and patriotism of our working people who devote themselves to the prosperity of our Republic, the fatherland of Juche founded and guided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Flower Is Beautiful When in Bloom

Story about Li Myong Won, Labour Heroine of the Finishing Shop of Chunggu Public Building Construction Enterprise

LABOUR Heroine Li Myong Won, who has been devoting more than 20 years to the construction of the capital, is among many innovators who have distinguished themselves in erecting magnificent modern tall buildings, the Grand Theatre and the People's Palace of Culture having national touch, the majestic Korean Revolutionary Museum and Gymnasium and other monumental buildings in the capital showing our people's talents and wisdom.

She was a girl of bobbed hair when she came to work on the site of postwar rehabilitation and construction in a war-scorched uniform.

In the course of more than two decades of worthy struggle for construction she became a Labour Heroine, a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and a management worker of the enterprise.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"Flower must be in bloom at all times. Whenever I meet those who participated in revolutionary struggle in the past I tell them to be so. The flower which was in blossom yesterday must be so today too."**

Comrade Li Myong Won keeps her revolutionary flower in bloom at all times as taught by the fatherly leader.

The looks of Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital, change every day on account of the heroic struggle of people like her.

Again to Workteam

In the summer of 1964 Li Myong Won became a management worker of her enterprise from the plastering workteam leader.

For two years she splendidly performed her job at her new post.

In the autumn of 1966, she was returning from a construction site in charge of her enter-

prise with a heavy heart.

The fatherly leader had instructed to complete the construction project by the end of the year. Assembling work was progressing as planned. But plastering work was not so.

Plastering must be mechanized to ensure quality and speed. But some plasterers could not handle plastering machines well and work efficiency was low. This annoyed her.

On her way to her enterprise, she stopped before the brightly lit Pyongyang railway station. It was a historic place which she could never forget in her life.

One summer day the great leader visited the Pyongyang railway station construction site and saw a girl plastering with a trowel with fatherly anxiety. And he said that they should mechanize plastering without fail and by so doing they could do their work more and better and easily.

The girl was Li Myong Won.

Later she took the lead in mechanizing plastering operation.

When the constructors of Pyongyang, in hearty response to the fatherly leader's call, created the "Pyongyang speed" of assembling an apartment for 14 minutes, smashing conservatism and passivism in construction, she kindled the flame of the "one worker-plasters-one-flat" movement, introducing mechanization. Her workteam boldly introduced jet plastering machines in the construction of the Pyongyang Grand Theatre and carried out a huge volume of work one month ahead of schedule.

The great leader met her at the National Meeting of Frontrankers in the Chollima Workteam Movement held in 1960 and said that she had smashed conservatism and passivism in construction and she was a patriot. At the National Meeting of Constructors held in 1961 he

honoured her with the title of Labour Heroine.

Her heart beat high with the recollection of the unforgettable days. She thought the gold medal on her breast not only as the recognition of her exploits already performed. She thought it as an expression of trust in her—she should perform brilliant heroic deeds for the revolution as ever.

Several days after she met a functionary of the primary Party committee of the enterprise. And she expressed her determination to go back to the plastering workteam, take the lead in introducing machines in plastering as she knew well how to use machines in plastering and perfect the plastering machine.

The Party functionary readily welcomed her resolution to thoroughly carry out the great leader's instructions and warmly grasped her hands.

She became the plastering workteam chief

again.

With the red towel, as in her girlhood, tied round her head, she, while making innovations with the machine she had used, threw her energies into remaking the comprehensive plastering machine. The collective and technicians helped her.

The plastering machine was finally remade into an efficient and handy one.

Her workteam splendidly carried out within 20 days the plastering work which would have taken more than one month.

This is how her new life started.

In the Van of the Ranks

In the year after Li Myong Won started to work again as a plastering workteam leader, the first-stage project of a thermal power sta-

tion, in which the fatherly leader was deeply interested, did not go as planned because of plastering work.

She learned this when she went to her enterprise office.

She, together with some skilled plasterers, left for the construction site of the power station with plastering machines.

She determined to carry out plastering there too at the "Pyongyang speed," a new Chollima speed, by introducing the plastering machine.

She installed the machine with her workteam members and did the work, showing them example.

Mechanization of plastering was highly effective. Plastering was carried out far ahead of the set time and the first-stage project progressed smoothly.

In the course of this worthy struggle her workteam became the double Chollima workteam and won the Chollima Honour Prize.

Eight years after she was appointed as the plastering workshop chief of the enterprise.

Even after she became the workshop chief she always mingled with workers and led them to uphold the honour of the constructors of the capital who had created the "Pyongyang speed."

On the occasion of the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Rakwon Street and new modern multi-storied apartment houses were rising at the foot of Ponghwa Hill in Pyongyang.

The construction headquarters organized a plastering emulation on the housing construction site. Her workshop's plasterers also took part in it.

At the time she was working on other construction site. More than a week after the emula-

tion started she came to the scene of emulation where her workshop's plasterers were working.

A man in temporary charge of the work on the construction site felt relieved at her and wiped sweats from his brow, saying that she should take charge of the work to promote it greatly.

She looked round the scene of emulation and carefully organized the work. She went to truck drivers to settle the problem of carrying water and sand and discussed the work with steeplejacks.

She made preparations for and organized the work to do the next day before she went home.

From the following day she took part in the emulation with workteam members.

Everything went like clockwork and work efficiency rose markedly.

She and her team members finished all outside plastering earlier than any other workteams.

She came down the scaffold with the plastering machine and said to workers on the next shift: "Comrades, you must keep up a high speed and finish inside plastering in a breath!"

Envyng the high-spirited "plasterer unit" its organizing ability, the constructors expressed their respect for Myong Won, saying that her way of work was that of Heroine-plasterer and she did things the way they had worked when they had created the "Pyongyang speed."

Comrade Li Myong Won, Labour Heroine, is now striving to be faithful to the great leader, highly proud of being a constructor of the capital.

She can be said a beautiful flower of loyalty, a revolutionary flower, ever in bloom.

Chon Hun II

Workshop chief Li Myong Won, Labour Heroine, kindly helps workers in their work



Outline of Korean History (7)

Serial



Korea in the Period of Silla and Palhae

[LATE 7TH CENTURY—EARLY 10TH CENTURY]

1) Silla and Palhae

SILLA

The feudal lords of Silla brought in Tang troops in an attempt to unite Paekje and Koguryo and defeated Paekje in 660 and Koguryo in 668. Drawing foreign aggressive forces in unification enterprise had cost the progress of Korean history very dearly.

After defeating Paekje and Koguryo, the Tang invaders who joined in an annexation war taking advantage of Silla ruling circles' policy of depending on outside forces, tried to put their territories under complete control. This compelled the people of the three kingdoms to fight Tang adventurers, which continued till the close of the 7th century.

By virtue of the people's stubborn struggle Silla was able to expel the Tang adventurers from the Korean peninsula. But she did not annex the whole of peninsula. Only the area south of the River Taedong came under her control.

Following a protracted war, agriculture, handicraft manufacturing and commerce began to develop from the 8th century due to the efforts of the industrious people.

Vast tracts of waste land and abandoned land were reclaimed to increase arable land and reservoirs were built. This stimulated agricultural production. The development of native craft resulted in manufacturing large metal bells of Hwangryong and Pongdok temples, each weighing 120,000 *kun* or 72 tons, and producing silks embroidered with flower patterns and other textiles.

Home trade began to flourish. In the capital city, Kyongju, four big markets existed. Here various native products were exchanged.

Trade relations were close with Tang, Palhae and Japan.

Silk and hemp, gold and silver articles, various articles of industrial art, *insam* and other medicinal roots were shipped to various countries and these goods enjoyed great popularity. Many Silla tradesmen made their way into Tang and erected their own settlements for trade activity.

In the 9th century the naval and trade bases were built in Chonghaejin, the present Wando in South Cholla Province. There were more than 10,000 troops and hundreds of warships and merchant vessels. At that time it had command of the West and South seas and it established monopolist con-

trol of trade with Tang and Japan.

At the close of the 7th century nine provinces and five towns were set up as local administrative districts to govern the extended territory and the growing population.

In order to strengthen the class foundation of the feudal state the land gained in the annexation war was given out among officials of noble birth in the name of *sajon* or individually-owned land and *sikup* or fief. In 687 there appeared a system whereby land was given out according to official rank. In 722 the state introduced a system whereby a definite portion of land was divided into able-bodied agriculturalists who were obligated to undergo military service and corvee. The aim was to bind up peasants in fetters of land and allow the state to secure the direct source of exploitation.

In the 8th century culture became prosperous in harmony with economic progress. In those days the Sokgul Grotto and the Pulguk Temple, the pride of Silla culture, were built. Craftsmanship in metal casting touched new heights. Big bells and images of Buddha were manufactured.

With the growth of national power and the strengthening of the feudal rule, Kyongju, capital of Silla, turned into a large city with

178,900 family units, thus becoming one of the biggest cities in the world.

Since the 9th century vast tracts of land and people passed into the hands of big feudal aristocrats and temples. This led to disorder that attended the breakdown of state landownership, accelerating the impoverishment and ruin of the peasant masses.

Aristocrats' revolts against the Silla dynasty took place in succession. Major landmarks in the struggle were the revolt in 822 organized by Kim Hon Chang, a provincial governor, and the revolt in 846 led by Chang Bo Go, Chonghaejin governor.

Corruption of noblemen and political and social disorder reached a climactic point. There followed the stepped-up exploitation and oppression of the masses of peasants.

Peasant revolts broke out in different places. In 896, the rebelli-

ous peasants in the areas along the West and South seas advanced to the outskirts of Kyongju. These peasant troops put on red trousers, symbolic of solidarity. Hence the name of the red trousers' rebel army.

Under venal leadership at the top circles, local feudal forces frequently broke out in rebellions. Some feudal forces utilized peasant uprisings for extending their influence. Those insurgents who placed under their control wide areas and other feudal forces by resorting to trickery and war, built their own kingdoms.

In 900 Kyon Hwon built Later Paekje in the present Kwangju, South Cholla Province, and in 901 Kung Ye, a descendant of the Silla royal court, set up a kingdom called "Taebong" in Chollwon, Kangwon Province.

In the history of Korea the weakened Silla, Later Paekje and

Taebong are known as the Later Three Kingdoms. Even after the Taebong kingdom was replaced by Koryo in 918, Silla and Later Paekje stood opposite with each other over a period of 10 years. In 935 King Kyongsun, the last king of Silla, who lacked in ability to govern the country, surrendered himself to Koryo. Thus the Silla dynasty came to an end.

PALHAE

Even after Koguryo ceased to exist in 668, the anti-Tang struggle waged by the surviving members of Koguryo continued in the areas north of the River Amnok. The Koguryo general Tae Jo Yong organized a people's struggle against the Tang invaders in the Liaotung area, pushed on them into the west of the Liao River and set up the kingdom of Palhae in 698.

Part of remains of the Palhae period on display at the Central History Museum



He made his first capital at Tongmosan (now Tunhua in Northeast China) and then moved it to Sanggyongryong Chonbu (Toungkingcheng).

The area south of the River Taedong passed under the control of Silla and the area north of that river was absorbed by Palhae that succeeded to Koguryo. This meant that the former territories of the Three Kingdoms were completely regained.

The people of Palhae were made up of the Koguryo people and the Malgal tribe who had lived in the territory of Koguryo from the outset. Foremost among the top circles of the ruling apparatus were those of Koguryo origin.

Palhae soon became a strong kingdom because she inherited the developed economy and culture of Koguryo.

In 732 in order to frustrate the attempted aggressive design of Tang, the naval troops of Palhae landed at Tungju (now Penglai) of the Santung peninsula and slew its governor. After defeating the guard troops they withdrew quickly. Such preemptive strike by a naval force of Palhae originated with the traditional tactics employed by the Koguryo people.

After its establishment, Palhae soon secured a wide territory. It was bordered on the south by Sil-

la with the Chongchon River and Anbyon as a demarcation line; the Liao River separated it from its western neighbours—Tang and Khitan; and it faced the lower Sungari River in the north and the East Sea in the east.

Immediately after its foundation it set about reorganizing its ruling machine—military system. The central administration consisted of three ministries, the highest government organ, whose function was to draft the king's order, issue it, guide its implementation and deliver opinions, and six departments, the executive organ. The local administration was divided into 5 *Kyong* (districts), 15 *pu* (sub-districts) and 62 *chu* (counties). All these were aimed to dominate and plunder the people. The capital had five military units. The local troops were under the command of the respective local governor. The Palhae army was very strong because it carried forward Koguryo's militant spirit. It was said that three men of Palhae were enough to catch a tiger without weapons.

Endowed with vast fertile plains, the inhabitants were occupied mainly with agriculture. They also practised a stockbreeding, hunting and fishing economy. The development of craft was noteworthy. Fur goods of fair quality, gold and silver articles and potteries were special products of Palhae. Many of these goods were exported. The

brownish porcelain used as tray which was exported to Tang in 831 had a capacity of 0.5 *som* (one *som* is 4.9629 bushels), but its weight was as light as fur. This testifies to the technical excellence of porcelain in that period.

As the relations with Tang became normalized, Palhae sent its students to Tang for scholarly research and carried on trade briskly. It had almost no relations with Silla in the south but generally enjoyed good relations with Japan across the sea. Several hundred Palhae envoys crossed the sea at a time and they had favourable effects upon the development of culture there.

At that time Palhae had a wide territory, developed economy and culture and strong army. So, she was known by the name of "Hae-dong Songguk", or a flourishing empire in the East.

But from the latter half of the 9th century the country was rapidly reduced in strength owing to moral corruption in ruling circles and social contradictions.

In 926 it was conquered by the Khitan tribe, a nomadic tribe, that established a dynasty in the area of the upper reaches of the Liao River.

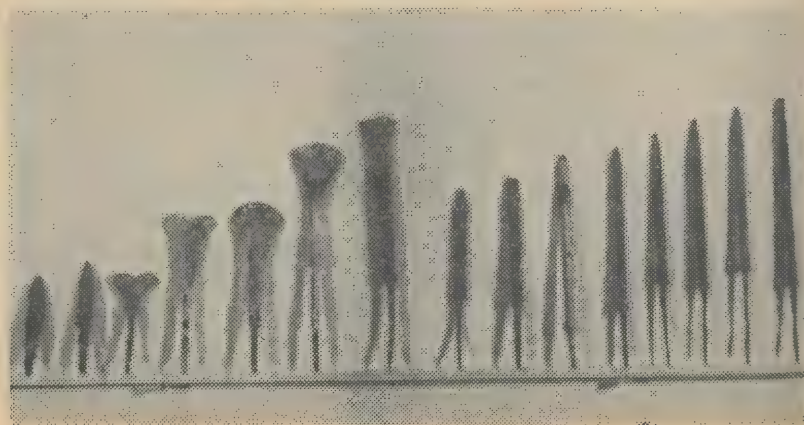
Since then many surviving members of Palhae moved to Koryo.

(To Be Continued)

Helmet



Different kinds of arrow heads



Pyongyang Gymnasium, Venue of 35th WTTC

On the beautiful Potong River, in the mid-Chollima Street, stands a modern edifice of a peculiar style boasting of modern architectural beauty. It is the Pyongyang Gymnasium, the venue of the 35th World Table Tennis Championships scheduled for April 25-May 6, 1979.

The gymnasium has a lot of 350,000 square metres, a floor space of 66,900 square metres, over 20,000 seats including those for guests, and an arena of 5,000 square metres, and its ceiling is 27 metres high.

It can keep the temperature from 21 to 23 degrees or higher inside and has electric illumination enough not only for games but for indoor cinematographing.

It has eleven training halls for table tennis and other indoor sports, shower bathrooms, 685 rooms of different sizes, and 36 exits.

It swallows up or vomits the flood of spectators in a blink, five or six minutes.

Also it has guestrooms, parlors, lounges, and a studio making translation in nine languages and a commentators' studio.

There are buffets, shops and soft drink stands for spectators.

This big monumental edifice of our times was built in one year and a half with our own strength, technique and equip-

ment.

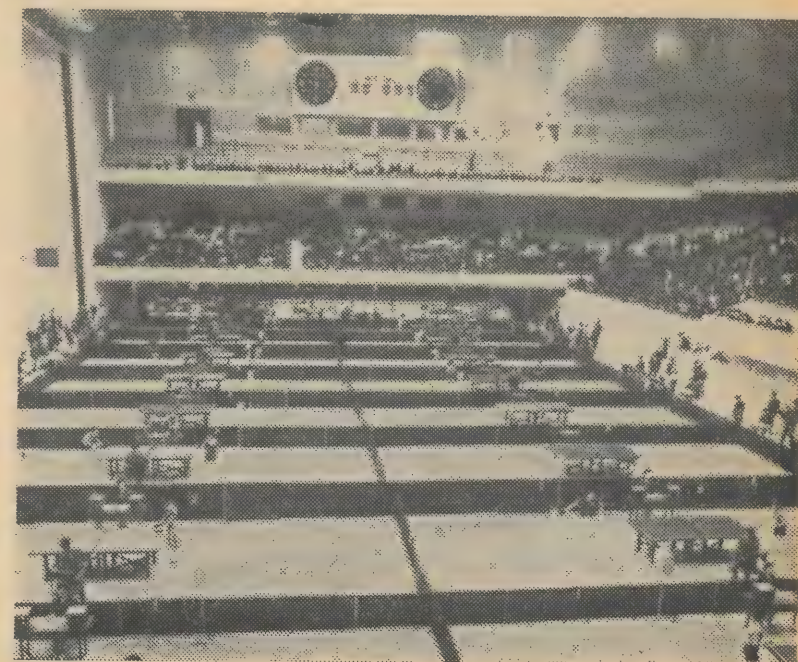
Many internal and international games have been held since it was opened in April 1973, and our sportsmen registered good scores in each game, giving full play to the stamina and techniques they acquired through day-to-day training. Regional international table tennis games have been held here many times including the Third Asian Table Tennis Championships (from late April to early May 1976).

For each game our home-made sporting goods were used including the ping-pong table "Kumsusan" and they were favourably commented

by players. And the gymnasium has become a recognized venue for international games.

H. Roy Evans, President of the International Table Tennis Federation, who visited our country early June this year for the preparations for the 35th World Table Tennis Championships, after his inspection, said that it is provided with best conditions for games and every convenience and it is the first-class gymnasium and ranks among the best ones ever used for championships.

Our people gladly wait for the 35th World Table Tennis Championships to be held in the gymnasium.



A Heart Looking Up to the Sun of the Nation

Looking up to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great sun of the nation and faithfully following his teachings, the revolutionaries and patriotic people in the southern half of the Republic are vigorously fighting a righteous battle to attain the reunification of the country without the slightest vacillation even before manifold hardships and trials.

Let me give an example here, the story about the Society of April 15 Comrades consisting of young students in Chungju city, North Chungchong Province.

A Secret Letter from the Society of April 15 Comrades

The story begins at a post office in Taejon city, South Chungchong Province, on the New Year's eve last year.

Expecting the New Year's Day, the following day, a mail clerk was diligently stamping on a lot of post cards and envelopes.

At this time, a puppet policeman came close to a pile of mails and picked out two-three letters from it after scrutinizing them.

The police stretched out its hand even to the post office to spy out the tendencies of the people who yearned for democracy and reunification in south Korea. It was one of the ways they used to trample upon even the elementary human right such as the privacy of correspondence.

Among the letters, there was one addressed to "Mr. X, Koryo University," Seoul, with no

sender's address on it.

A short time later, the clerk was called out by the policeman.

The letter without the sender's address was already put on the desk and opened.

"Do you know what sort of letter this is?" he asked in a haughty tone. He said it wouldn't be bad if he would read it once so as to discover such letters in the future, intimidating that no one should be told about the content. It was just a secret letter from the Society of April 15 Comrades.

The clerk began to read it, scarcely controlling his thumping heart:

"Esteemed people of all walks of life,

"The day breaks.

"Let's all wish General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, a long life in good health!

"Let's offer our warm congratulations and greetings to the respected and beloved General Kim Il Sung who has been elected the President of the 50 million people with the highest respect!

"Let's rally ourselves steel-strong under the great banner of Kimilsungism and display our wisdom and courage!

"Let's vigorously advance for the future of the country to be reunified under the guidance of General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation.

Society of April 15 Comrades."

It was truly an unexpected surprise.

It was about General Kim Il Sung whom the people longed for so earnestly in these hard days! Who wrote this message? What was the Society of April 15 Comrades?

The envelope contained, along with a New Year card, a letter written obviously by one



of his disciples who was a member of the society.

A few passages of the letter read as follows:

"Dear sir, I am sorry I haven't written to you for a long time. I have been very eager to write, but it's only today that I have got a chance to write to you. A few years have passed since I left the campus.

"Being thirsty for freedom, the new souls of this country are doing a great deal of work here and there. We heard of you from our classmates who had joined in our underground organization. We wept when we heard that you had had to call in pain and sorrow, calling the roll, the names of the arrested students.

"Dear sir, please don't show your grief any more. As you had taught us the truth of patriotism with courage, even being so humiliated on the platform, you may well encourage us today. Humiliated classroom or jail?

We had no other alternative in south Korea but going underground.

"From that time on we had to endure hardships. What troubled us most was the living expenses. But we regarded this trial as a joy, as a triumph and progress for the creation of a new life. Thus we began a life most valued and worthy. Meanwhile we came to learn the ideology and theories of General Kim Il Sung, the leader of the nation. We took up his works as our textbooks essential to us.

"I can hardly express here all our genuine feelings about the profound theories and truth of the Juche idea which we admire so much in great excitement. However, as a young intellectual aspiring after truth and social changes, I never before was so much aware of our part in history nor did I experience a new ideological upsurge in my mind.

"General Kim Il Sung taught us that the movement of students and intellectuals in colonies is a revolutionary trend. As they are very strong in the revolutionary spirit to overthrow the old society and create a new one, they are bound to act as an intermediary in sowing the seeds of revolution in the masses.

"He said that at first he himself had begun the revolution from the student movement and then went into among the broad masses of workers and peasants and awakened and aroused them for revolution. From that time on his conviction of victory was further strengthened and the struggle developed actively in full vigour.

"Students and intellectuals must work among the workers and peasants to develop the revolution onto a stage of mass struggle and win final victory. What a precious truth this proposition is!

"We may say for certainty that we can blow up by the roots this dark society in which tyranny based on hypocrisy and terror prevails when we follow the line set forth by General Kim Il Sung.

"We have fully realized that only by embodying the Juche theory in its true sense can we free south Korea from subjugation and gain independence, save the economy controlled by the compradors and develop it as a healthy self-supporting economy, build a new society of freedom and equality and achieve the reunification of the divided country. So in the summer of last year, we organized in Chungju a secret society enlisting people having faith in the Juche idea from all walks of life and named it Society of April 15 Comrades after the birthday of General Kim Il Sung.

"No doubt, the situation today is quite serious. But in face of any suppression and violence, we would glorify the name of the Society of April 15 Comrades with brilliant exploits for democracy and reunification, upholding General Kim Il Sung, the leader of

the nation...."

After reading the letter the clerk was deeply moved with excitement. The more he thought of this, the prouder he felt of the unknown young man who was living in justice with patriotic blood boiling in him. He was awfully sorry for the fact that the letter had been uncovered by the police.

To pay for that, he thought it was necessary to spread wide the news about the Society of April 15 Comrades and the important content of the letter as early as possible.

"The Birthday of General Kim Il Sung Is the Birthday of Our Nation"

The police authorities arrested the addressee of the letter, professor of Koryo University in Seoul.

The professor who had been taken to the police station wondered at first when the rascals asked him to tell about the Society of April 15 Comrades as he had never heard of the society.

The police gang tortured him with cruelty. They threatened that they would exact a confession from him by some other means unless he would tell everything about the society, regardless of how he would think of that.

He fully understood what it meant.

He gritted his teeth, cursing them in uncontrollable indignation.

He said in a tone full of dignity.

"If you are really anxious to know of that, I may say only one thing about it. I know nothing about the Society of April 15 Comrades itself but I know what April 15 means. It must be an abbreviation of April 15, 1912. It's the birthday of General Kim Il Sung. So it's natural that the day should have been taken up as the birthday of our nation because he was born bearing the destiny of the fellow countrymen and regards the independence and prosperity of the nation as a mission to be fulfilled by him in his life.

Whoever knows of the Korean history and whoever has the soul of the nation, he must have known this day. One cannot be called an intellectual living up to the spirit of the age unless he understands the historical meaning of the day."

Confounded by the thunderous proclamation of a patriotic conscience, the gangsters forced him to answer only what he was asked and, putting the letter before him, asked if he would tell the facts after seeing it.

In this way the letter from the Society of April 15 Comrades reached the addressee. No name was mentioned in it. But the handwriting enabled the professor to guess that it had come from his beloved disciple, a student from whom he heard nothing since he had disappeared from the school a few years ago. Reading it in the murderous torture room, he seemed to feel the warm breathing of the blood-boiling young conscience that must be bravely fighting against the enemy, defying all hardships.

When the rascals were to interrogate him again, he said that it would be a great joy to him if he had known of the Society of April 15 Comrades and its activities, but he was ashamed of knowing nothing about it. Then he asked them:

"Do you know when men miss the sunshine most?"

"What do you mean by that?"

"Men miss most the sunshine late at night in December when a cold bites them with a temperature falling tens of degrees below zero. The society of south Korea at present is just a frozen land sunk in such a cold and darkness. Therefore, it is quite natural that the south Korean people should be longing with respect for the very man, the sun of

the nation, who will save their lives."

The rascals could not say a word as if tongue-tied. The professor continued without the slightest hesitation:

"Though at present the south Korean people are hungry, ragged and oppressed, in their hearts shine the sun of hopes and optimism for tomorrow.

"If there is anything despicable in the world, it must be the decaying spirit which never enjoys the sunshine. Those who are infected with disease of darkness while trying to stop the light are those rejecting their morrow. To do so means death. You are the very creatures of that kind."

The irrefutable solemn truth was proclaimed by the professor whose heart was burning with a resolve to serve selflessly with respect the national leader General Kim Il Sung. This completely drove the rascals into a defensive position. The interrogation ended in failure.

The letters from the Society of April 15 Comrades which, like a bright sunshine, had given fresh strength and courage to the people wandering in the suffocating darkness were distributed not only in Taejon.

Such letters were scattered in all parts of south Korea including Seoul, Chungju, Taegu, Pusan, just before and after the New Year. This drove the treacherous rulers into an extreme anxiety and terror.

As you have seen above, the south Korean people, infinitely revering General Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, are vigorously fighting for the reunification of the nation, employing all sorts of forms and means so as to celebrate his birthday—April 15—with cheers of blessing and glory.

Korean Reunification Question

This Is How the Military Fascist Regime Appeared in South Korea

ON MAY 16, 1961, the morning silence of Seoul was suddenly broken by an ear-splitting gun report, giving uneasiness to the citizens still in bed. The ferocious military gangsters called into action tanks and thousands of armymen and seized "power."

They thrust into the central part of the city across the Han River and occupied the puppet Capitol, the puppet government buildings and radio stations. They proclaimed "martial law" and arrested, imprisoned or killed guiltless people in large numbers.

This is how military fascist rule started in south Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "Driven into a tight corner, the US imperialists and the south Korean reactionaries embarked upon the adventurist path of setting up a fascist military dictatorship to try to maintain their precarious rule."

The military fascist rule in south Korea was established by the US imperialists to block the way to the peaceful reunification of Korea, save their colonial rule from crisis and execute their war policy.

ON VERGE OF COLLAPSE

The US imperialists had advertized south Korea as the "bulwark and show window of liberty and democracy" in Asia. But, in such south Korea took place in 1960 the April people's uprising calling for freedom and democracy, and Syngman Rhee, the old lackey of US imperialism, was ousted and the puppet government overthrown.

It was the first victory of the south Korean people who had been fighting vigorously, encouraged by the successful socialist construction in the northern half and shook the US imperialist colonial ruling system to the foundation.

The US imperialists installed Chang Myon, a pro-US and pro-Japanese henchman, in the puppet government and tried to remedy the situation. But it only accelerated the collapse of their colonial rule. South Korea was thrown into uncontrollably ruinous confusion in all spheres of politics, economy and culture, people reduced to the greatest straits, corruption and social disorder got more rampant each day. The end of the Chang Myon puppet regime came in sight, the politico-economic crisis of south Korean society became most acute and people's revolutionary movement mounted as never before.

The broad masses of the people understood more deeply that they could neither extricate themselves from poverty and colonial slavery nor have rights without the peaceful reunification of the country and came out in demand of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and north-south negotiations and exchanges. South Korean young students demanded the opening of the north-south dialogue within May 1961, chanting the slogan "Let's go north, come south and let's meet at Panmunjom!" Broad masses of people rose up in response.

In south Korea things have come to a serious pass which would lead to breaking down the barriers between the north and the south, and in face of the mounting struggle of people, the colonial ruling system of US imperialism and the Chang Myon puppet regime stood again on the brink of collapse.

Scared by this, the US imperialists, as the last resort, got rid of the impotent Chang Myon puppet clique, and put the ferocious military fascist blackguards in "power."

MANIPULATING MILITARY GANGSTERS

Early in 1958, a plan to replace the Syngman Rhee puppet government with a military junta's regime was made and submitted to the US State Department, and it was laid before US Congress and put on the order of the day in the spring of 1959.

The Conlon report submitted by the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee stated that if the Syngman Rhee regime failed in Party politics its replacement with a military one must be considered and the then US Ambassador to Japan blabbed that it was the war-hardened young military men who should take over the reins of south Korean government.

Kennedy, who took presidency in January 1961, was one with them on that point and pushed ahead with their plan in real earnest. He assigned this task to the notorious CIA.

Under the command of John Allen Dulles, then CIA director, the vice-director wrote a play, the south Korean branch chief of the CIA and the intelligence chief of the aggressive US imperialist Eighth Army staged and the Pak Jung Hi military blackguards, the dyed-in-the-wool pro-US and pro-Japanese lackeys and human scums, played the leading part.

On the other hand, Magruder, Commander of the "UN Forces" in south Korea who had command of the south Korean puppet army, ensconced their agents in key posts of the puppet army units to be mobilized in the reactionary seizure of "power."

In this way, an "organization" for the reactionary seizure of "power" was perfected before early February 1961. From mid-February the work went on to enlist the support of the puppet "ground force headquarters" and regional army units. Also measures were taken to use various intelligence organs for "success" in the seizure of "power" and put down completely the progressive forces during "martial law."

On the eve of the reactionary seizure of "power" Chester Bowles, then Acting Secretary of State, instructed the "US Ambassador to south Korea" to take measures for the seizure of "power."

The Pak Jung Hi military junta that had been secretly preparing for the seizure of "power" under the manipulation of the CIA had a last meeting to make detailed arrangements on May 14 and seized "power" at dawn of the 16th at the point of the bayonet.

The cunning US imperialists, however, kept the truth thereof a top secret. They pretended to be totally ignorant of it, describing it as quite an unexpected happening.

The truth was soon bared by themselves.

At Kennedy-Ikeda "yacht talks" held on June 21, 1961, Kennedy said that the US had induced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to put forward a nationalist slogan and independent line in the reactionary seizure of "power." On May 3, 1964, John Allen Dulles, dismissed from the post of the CIA director, appeared on the TV screen and, trying to prove that he was not incompetent, bleated that the signal success of the CIA activities abroad during his office was the "military coup" in south Korea.

After the seizure of "power", the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique paid primary attention to the fascistization of socio-political life in south Korea. It showed clearly that the aim of the reactionary seizure of "power" was to eliminate all socio-political elements in the way of the US imperialists' colonial rule and war policy and of the puppets' treacherous acts against the country and the nation.

Afterwards the traitor Pak Jung Hi perpetrated a thousand criminal acts, going against the nation's aspiration and the trend of our times, staying on in "power" by such illegal underhand methods as the "return to civilian government," "constitutional revision for the third-term office" and the "October revitalization."

The military fascist dictatorship set up in south Korea by far outdoes those of Hitler and Tojo in ferocity and barbarity.

Pak Gon Sik



Painful Cries Heard across the Ocean

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"These vices of the south Korean authorities are appalling. They have unlawfully amassed a huge amount of money by exploiting the south Korean people and bartering away the country and the nation and are sated with personal pleasure and prosperity by running companies and hotels with that money."

As it was done in the medieval ages human traffic—selling fellow countrymen—is being operated in south Korea, with an increasing number of people taken to far-off alien lands, where unbearable sufferings and misfortunes are forced upon them as lifelong slaves.

Here is a story about Chong Gum Ok (a 35 year-old woman, born in South Chung-chong Province) who was taken to Virginia, USA, as a result of "manpower export."

Death of Her Husband

She had been traded off to West Germany as a nurse.

In 1969 she was married to Choe Su Gil who had been dragged as a coal miner to a Ruhr mine. After several years of toiling they returned to the homeland from the hell.

But the couple found it hard to keep body and soul together even in their own country.

Deceived by the cunning traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique that they could earn money and learn skill in America, they were taken to a town in Virginia in the autumn of 1975, leaving their 4-year old daughter Yong A under the care of her grandmother.

Chong worked as a laundress at a quarantine hospital and her husband was employed as a sweeper at a US Army non-commissioned officers' club.

What the rascals had said was a downright

lie. For her backbreaking toil from early morning to midnight she got half a wage of an American laundress, whose wage was said to be the lowest. The same was true of her husband. They could not keep the minimum standard of living with it.

One day, last spring, a staff member of the "ROK embassy" called on her husband. (He was an agent of the puppet Central Intelligence Agency who disguised himself as a "diplomat.") Producing several dollar notes, he asked him to ferret out those who had anti-Pak Jung Hi sentiments from among the Koreans in the town and to furnish information on their movements to the embassy.

Her husband refused the money and flatly rejected his demand, saying that he was not capable of doing such things and would not do so.

Later, the agent threatened him by telephone many a time, saying that it would do no good to him unless he obeyed.

The husband was unable to control his indignation. He had been made twice the victim of human traffic by such human brokers as the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique for the foreign aggressors. To make thing worse, now he was bound to be persecuted in this manner since he had disobeyed the agent who was pursuing a dirty political object. He was struck dumb, hardly knowing what to do.

He told this to the American workers who were working with him. The story was carried in a Virginian newspaper and aroused a strong indignation among conscientious people.

One summer evening, the wife Chong returned home at twelve from the hospital. When she opened the door she collapsed on the threshold with a piercing scream.

Her husband lay dead on the floor with two bullets, one on his neck and the other on his breast.

The cruel murder was committed at the hands of American gangsters who were bribed with money by the south Korean agent.

"Mom, I Won't Go to That House!"

A month passed since then. One day an unexpected sad news came like a thunderbolt from south Korea. It was about their daughter. Her seven-year-old little daughter, Yong A, had been taken to an orphanage after her grandmother's death and then fell into the clutches of the Holt Children's Services which was in collusion with the Pak Jung Hi clique, and thus finally she was sold off to the United States.

She lost no time to telephone the firm concerned and requested it to send back her daughter to her. But the reply was that the child could not be sent back unless the full compensation of "adoption charges" amounting to 25,000 dollars was paid to her "foster parents."

She was unable to raise so much money. She had to delay even the funeral of her husband for more than a week after his death because she could not get a few hundred dollars needed for it.

It is a world where a mother cannot claim her own daughter when she has no money. With bitter tears in her eyes she entreated the said firm to arrange a meeting with her daughter even for a few moments. Sometime later the firm informed her that she would be accorded permission to meet her daughter for one hour in a park of Boston thanks to the "goodwill and generosity" of her "foster mother."

Chong went to Boston by train on the same day.

Stories about meeting and parting with tears have been handed down from ancient times. But who has ever thought of such a tragedy in which a mother and a daughter should meet and separate for ever as persons of no blood relation in an alien land far away from the homeland?

"Yong A!" Chong shouted in a tearful voice.

"Mom!" The girl put her hands around her mother's neck. She ceaselessly sobbed rubbing her mother's face with her own cheek. She cried all the more bitterly when she knew of her father's death.

The appointed time was coming to an end but her hands stayed clung around the mother's neck.

"Let me go with you, mom!"

"Ma will go to you soon...."

"Ma, I'm afraid of that home. I won't go there."

O, what a heart-breaking scene it was! What a big, cruel and ruthless wound the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique did inflict upon the small heart of this child!

The mother took out a comb from her handbag and combed Yong A's hair, having no idea of when she would meet her again.

Realizing what that meant, the girl pushed away her combing hand with her little hand and burst into tears.

"Ma!"

Tears of blood flowed down the mother's face.

What a pity! The woman could no more embrace her daughter to her heart's content and her mother's rights and dignity were mercilessly trampled underfoot.

How one could imagine that such a painful tragedy may take place on this earth in the 20th century!

Through a long history of five thousand years parents and children used to live in perfect harmony with the warm feelings of



South Korean Society, Kingdom of Pinchbecks

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said on the political and economic crises in south Korea:

"The economy has declined further, the people's living standards are deteriorating, and corruption and social disorder is increasing."

Today south Korea is notorious for the violation of human rights and corruption and social disorder have reached their zenith.

This is also illustrated by the fact that spurious things are dominant in all areas of social life.

Foodstuffs sold on the market or at shops are mostly faked ones unfit to eat. Bean curd mixed with lime, powdered pepper with dyed sawdust, flour with dusty sand and many other foodstuffs are uneatable and even endanger human lives.

Last year 7,870 or more pupils of primary schools in Seoul got poisoned by bread they ate, and some died thereof.

Many of daily necessities are false.

According to the results of investigation made by a south Korean organization, 72 of 86 kinds of commodities sold on the market and at shops in North Kyongsang Province were imitations or off-grade goods.

A south Korean paper wrote: "A woman bought a vial of cream but its application made her face swollen up and her eyes bloodshot; a housewife had burn from a kerosene burner she bought before its use; a peasant failed in his vegetable farming because he bought and

the same blood and flesh.

When she returned home she called at the grave of her husband in the suburbs of the town.

She fell down in front of the tomb and wailed in bitterness.

"My dear, what shall I do? Our Yong A was sold off to this country. She was so anxious to see you, but now she belongs to somebody else! Both you and Yong A are gone from me. How could I live alone in this desolate land, oh, dear!..."

She writhed plucking grass off the grave with her hands.

sowed sterile seeds; and a man suffered calamity from his house built of phony bricks."

Uncurbed social disorder has produced false medicines fatal to human life.

Platycodon is sold as *insam* with a specious label, poisonous herb as hematic, flour as anti-tuberculosis injection and watered starch as high-grade injection.

So people cannot even buy medicines without anxiety and quite often people die from such medicines.

A resident in Cholma Sub-County, Ryangsan County, South Kyongsang Province, got an injection at a hospital and died then and there. A student in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, had stomach ache after a meal. He bought a medicine at a pharmacy and took it, of which he died. A south Korean publication reported that his parents cursed south Korean society, saying: "He might have not died if he had not taken it."

Counterfeit licences and diplomas are also found in great abundance. And rogues rob people of money or property under the guise of cop, official, doctor and so on.

In Pusan, a sham policeman took away more than 1.5 million *won* of money, pretending to search market, shops and houses. Sham custom officials exacted a huge amount of money from inhabitants. These are only a few instances.

Needless to say, it is the traitor Pak Jung Hi who has cast south Korean society into such a disorder.

It was a pitiable woman's wailing echoing from a land many thousand miles away from her motherland!

This is not merely a sad lamentation sighing over the miserable lot of the south Korean people who were abroad and subjected to humiliation and misfortune, but it's a voice of condemnation and resistance accusing to the world of the thrice-cursed crimes the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are making use of our people as a means to satisfy their personal pleasure and their lust for power.

Kim Ryong Su

FRAGMENTARY THOUGHT

Worst Law in History and World

Kim Su Chol (South Korea)

A new school year was about to start and it was a few months ago, I think.

Old Kim's son was leaving for Seoul for study. We were very glad, regarding it as a great happy event of our village, and each of us said kind words of counsel from the bottom of the heart: "Give no thought to anything else but your study"; "Don't waste but spend wisely the money your father earned in the sweat of his brow"; "Choose good friends or you will ruin yourself."

These were their blessing upon him.

They had affectionate smiles on their faces. The lad also smiled at them, saying they could rest assured of such things.

His mother, who had been standing without word eying her son proudly, abruptly put in: "My dear, you must care to guard yourself against, above all, 'emergency decree No. 9,' I would like to say."

Instantly smiles disappeared from their faces and cold silence gripped them.

This old country woman said so out of motherly love for her son. But it sounded so strange that they grew serious.

Breaking silence, a next-door woman said: "Oh, my! You hit the nail on the head! True, people fall an easy prey to that 'emergency decree No. 9.' It bans them even from seeing, hearing and speaking. That draconic decree is in force for more than three years now. So you must remember that Seoul is not like this out-of-the way place and you must look to it."

Now they started to speak indignantly of the cruelty and rigorosity of the "emergency decree" enslaving the people and the unpardonable crimes of the rare mad dictator and traitor Pak Jung Hi: "Pak Jung Hi wants to make us donkeys"; "Pak Jung Hi seems intent on getting all of us people spiritually crippled by 'emergency decree No. 9'..."

Hearing their censure on "emergency decree No. 9" announced in a permanent "state of emergency", I thought of it.

Under the pretexts of "state security" and "maintenance of public order" this decree rare in history strictly prohibits opposing, distorting or defaming the Yushin Constitution or asserting or instigating its repeal, assemblies, demonstrations and other activities of people interfering with politics, and broadcasting, reporting, producing, distributing or selling anything related to violation of the above-mentioned provisions, stipulates for imprisonment of violators, and gives the minister in charge powers to issue orders or take

measures against the violators and the minister of national defence powers to mobilize the armed forces. This most rigorous decree in the world accords the puppet clique unlimited powers to ban the exposure and censure of their treacherous acts, injustice and corruptions, fascist dictatorship, torture and terrorism, suspend activities of, close, discontinue, disband or shut down political parties, social organizations, schools, the press and even churches fighting for democracy and against fascism and to revoke approval, registration, permission, authorization or license.

As is clear from its provisions, the "emergency decree" is a fascist evil law the kind of which is found nowhere else in the world throughout human history.

The puppet clique want people not to interfere in their "politics"—traitorous acts and national division and the lining of their own pockets with taxes exacted from the people or offering fellow women to foreigners as plaything—but obey them meekly.

They wish the people to become blockheads who feel no indignation from injustice or mental cripples who value their own lives above the country and the nation in crisis.

This thought makes my blood boil with rage. That is why the patriotic people who highly prize the destiny of the country and the nation are courageously carrying on an anti-fascist democratization struggle in defiance of the armed suppression of the traitor Pak Jung Hi by "emergency decree No. 9."

Students have waged bravely for these three years the anti-Pak "regime" struggle even under the "emergency decree." Before and after the farcical election of the "National Conference for Unification," thousands of students including those of Seoul University unfolded a staunch anti-"government" struggle against the harshest decree and the "Conference" even under the evil decree.

Even now I remember what old kim's son said to his mother who earnestly asked him to refrain from acts violating the "emergency decree": "Mother, don't care about it. We must not fear it but say what we should and fight. He who does not say for his life what he should is not a youth."

He was right. He must be now fighting in Seoul, in spite of the enemy's blackmail and intimidation.

Recalling an event that happened a few months ago, I pledge myself to step up the anti-fascist democratization struggle for the repeal of the cursed "emergency decree."

(From south Korean paper *Hyokmyong Chonson*)

REVOLUTIONARY OPERA

LIBRETTO



ACT TWO

THE NIGHT OF THE SAME DAY.
SUN I'S HOUSE.

An attractive modern house on the left with a magnolia tree in the courtyard. A view of Hae-kumgang in the hazy distance. It is a bright moonlit night. As the stage grows light Sun I is seen playing a *kayagum*, a stringed instrument, on the verandah.

Women's pangchang:

The girl of Kungang-san is softly playing,
Sweet sound floats through the moonlit night.
So touching is the tune she's playing,
Memories of the past glow bright.

Sun I:

The bright moon fills my heart with longing,
The magnolia blossom makes me sad.
Where is my father? No one can tell me.
As a child, I was torn from him in tears of blood.

Myong Hui comes and sits by her daughter and listens to her song.

Myong Hui: Sun I, how happy your father would be if he were alive and could see you now!

Sun I: Mother...oh, a musician came from Pyongyang today. He offered to help our song and dance group.

Myong Hui: Indeed? Well, your father loved music, too.

Myong Hui goes up to the magnolia tree.

Women's pangchang:

The sight of the moonlit magnolia tree
Brings back to the mother past memories.
The magnolia tree was in bloom on the day
Long ago when her husband was taken away.

Sun I: Mother, do you remember? Father plucked a magnolia flower and handed

it to me, saying I should grow up to be as beautiful as the flower.

Myong Hui: Of course I remember.

Myong Hui thinks again of long-gone days. The scene changes and a thatched hut appears against the background of a deep valley in Kungang-san Mountain. It was Myong Hui's home before liberation. Nearby Sok Min is hoeing the stony fields. Beside him is the little Sun I.

Women's pangchang:

Why do they live in the mountains away from place of their birth!
Maybe the tenants of the hut have a story!
Deep is the sorrow of people without their own country.
Over their poor home the mountain birds dolefully cry.

Enters Myong Hui with a water jar on her head. She puts the jar down and goes to help her husband Chol Min remove stones from the fields.

Men's pangchang:

Many years they have lived here with their child,
But not a day is free from worry.
Though they lead a difficult life,
They stand firm and support each other.

Women's pangchang:

Though they lead a difficult life,
They stand firm and support each other.

Sun I: Papa!

Myong Hui scoops up a bowlful of water and hands it to Chol Min. Chol Min drinks it. Sun I, going towards the magnolia tree, calls: "Papa!" Sun I plucks a flower and admires it, saying: "Papa, look at the flower!" Chol Min goes over to his daughter and sits under the magnolia tree.

Chol Min: Sun I, do you know what flower this is?

Sun I: Mag-no-lia!

Chol Min: Right. You too must grow up as pretty as this flower. Now, Sun I, sing the song I've taught you.

Holding the magnolia flower in her hand, Sun I joyfully sings.

Sun I:

White flower, whiter than the snow,
Magnolia of Kungang-san Mountain,
In our yard so white you grow,
And your beauty is astounding.

Sun I: Papa!

Women's pangchang:

The flowers of magnolia
Which my father planted in our yard,
Now smile on me,
Now smile on me.

Myong Hui embraces Sun I.

Myong Hui: My dear, will there be no more trouble? We have moved home three times already to escape from the Japanese invaders....

Chol Min: Let's hope for the best. They won't come into these remote parts....

Sun I: Here's your flute, papa. (Hands the flute to Chol Min.)

Chol Min plays the flute. It is a soft and sad melody. Myong Hui sings to the flute.

Myong Hui:

Fairies come, they say, to Kungang-san,
But I cannot see them through my tears.
When a rainbow shines over this land,
As pretty as a fairy she'll appear.



At moonlit night Sun I plays on *kayagum*, yearning for her father from whom she was torn in tears of blood

Sun I is very happy in her mother's embrace.

Chol Min:
Lack of a country makes our people sad.
Even the mountain mourns and is down-cast.

Chol Min and Myong Hui:
But our sorrows all shall end
When our child is a grown-up beauty.

Mixed pangchang:
When new life comes to this land,
We'll have peace and be free from worry.

Myong Hui cuddles Sun I. At this moment the agent of a capitalist enters.

Agent: You scoundrel! Who told you to till

the soil and build a house here?

Enter the capitalist and a policeman.

Capitalist (to Chol Min): You dirty beggar!
You dared to build a hut like a pigsty
here where I intend building my villa,
did you?

Chol Min: What's wrong in building a home
on the soil of my own country?

Capitalist: What, you villain? (Hits Chol Min with his walking stick.)

Chol Min falls from the blow. Sun I rushes to him with the cry: "Papa!" Chol Min regains his feet and deals a furious blow to the capitalist, who falls to the ground, screaming. The policeman and the agent fall upon Chol Min, tie him up and take him away.

Myong Hui: Oh, my dear!
Sun I: Papa!

The villains mercilessly beat Myong Hui and Sun I. Chol Min is led away and Myong Hui and Sun I run after him stumbling.

Sun I: Papa!

The lights fade. The scene changes to a mountain path with pine trees rustling in the wind. Myong Hui comes running after her arrested husband. In the beams of spotlights lighting the rear stage the husband is seen being led away. His silhouette appears on the mountain path and then disappears. Myong Hui calls out: "Oh, my dear!", collapses on the ground and wails.

Myong Hui:
Left alone in the depths of the mountain,
How could I cope with the cruelty of life!
I resent the cruelty of heaven,
How shall I weather the storms of life!

Why, my dear, don't you reply!
Where have you gone, leaving me in the hills!
Without you I cannot get by;
With the child how can I face life's ills!

Sun I rushes in, calling out: "Mama!" Myong Hui hugs her. Time passes. Heavy snow is falling. Myong Hui trudges along with her daughter in quest of a living.

Women's pangchang:
Father does not answer her call.
Only echoes return from Kumgang-san peaks.
The mother's heart sheds tears of blood,
She clasps her little daughter and cries in grief.

Men's pangchang:
Time is passing and heavy snow falls.
Does the storm express her resentment?
Where is she to go in this accursed world!
The mother is leaving and lamenting.

Sun I sees composer Hwang Sok Min calling on her mother



Myong Hui wakes from her reverie. Sun I brushes away her tears.

Myong Hui:
The sorrow I feel at heart
Deepens as the days go by.

Sun I:
Tell me, where is my father now,
Bright moon shining in the sky!

Myong Hui and Sun I:
If dear father we could see,
How much happier we would be!

Women of the fruit-growing team pass
along the path at the back of the house.

First Woman: Team head, let's go!

The women pass on.

Myong Hui: Sun I, my dear. I'm going to the
study meeting.

Sun I: I see.

Myong Hui goes off with a notebook in
her hand. Sun I watches her mother leave.

Women's pangchang:
Mother's hair is turning grey;
She has suffered much in life.
She loyally serves her country today,
Her daughter now is Kumgang-san's
pride.

Enter Old Pak with Sok Min.

Old Pak: How do you do, Sun I?
Sun I: Oh, what brings you here, sir?
Old Pak: Is your mother at home?
Sun I: No, she has just gone to the study
meeting.
Old Pak: What a pity! The composer has
come to see her....

Sun I invites Sok Min to sit on the ve-
randah. She goes into the house and re-
turns with apples on a plate. She peels
one and offers it to Sok Min.

Women's pangchang:
Father and daughter are sitting face to
face
Who were separated so long ago.
They do not recognize each other, alas!
What a pity they do not know!

Women's duet pangchang:
Although they are sitting face to face,
Father and child each other do not know.

Old Pak: Sun I, my dear. Please tell him
your mother's story in her place.

Sun I:
In the unforgettable wartime days
My mother carried shells to the front.
So many times a day she crossed the
Onjong Pass
To bring aid to the combatants.

Old Pak:

After the war she planted fruit trees in
the hills,
Now a fruit-growing team she leads.

Sun I and Old Pak:
Responding to the call of our paternal
leader
She made the orchard a blossoming
garden of happiness.

Sok Min: Your mother is indeed a worthy
person.
Old Pak: Sun I, take him to your mother.
Sok Min: No, do not trouble. I'll come back
later.

Sok Min and Old Pak go out. Sun I sees
them off.

The lights fade.

(To Be Continued)



Another Proud Creature

Another belt conveyor was laid between Nunggum and Ung islets. It is linked with the long-distance belt conveyor between Kumsanpo and Nunggum islet which has built a new breakwater in the West Sea with dirt from the Unryul Mine. The three-revolution team members and workers of the Unryul Mine performed a proud exploit of laying in six months a self-propelling belt conveyor, an entirely new-type long-distance belt conveyor, in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. The new conveyor will make it possible to carry out successfully the huge project to link the Nunggum and Ung islets and reclaim a broad tideland in a short time.



1,600,000-Ton Blasting

At the Puraesan Mine under the February 8 Vinalon Complex 1,600,000 tons of dirt was moved into a valley hundreds of metres away at a single blast.

Thus, work expense was saved 60 per cent and a big opencast mining field was prepared so as to increase the production of limestone considerably.

The miners there are stepping up the mining of the raw material of vinalon and cement.

News

Nepalese Art Troupe

A Nepalese art troupe was in our country from late June to mid-July.

It gave the first performance at the Moranbong Art Theatre in Pyongyang and continued its performance in the capital and localities amid the high acclamation of the spectators.

In each performance the Nepalese artistes staged colourful pieces including folk dances and songs vividly showing the warm love of the Nepalese people for their country and the joy of labour and the heritages of their national culture with a long history, and giving a truthful picture of their simple life, national traits and feelings.

They also sang Korean songs in Korean and danced Korean dances, winning the warm applause of the audience.

During their stay in our country, they inspected the revolutionary capital, Pyongyang, and many places in localities and had a friendship gathering with our artistes.

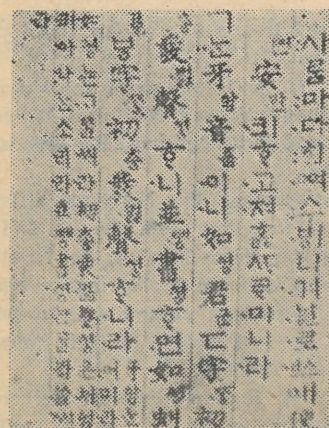
The visit of the Nepalese art troupe to our country made a great contribution to the strengthening and development of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Nepal.





Do You Know?

Hunminjongum



Hunminjongum is the old name of the Korean alphabet.

The alphabet was instituted by our ancestors in 1444.

It is a phonetic alphabet and belongs to the most developed alphabets which can express any sound of syllable. At the beginning it was composed of 28 characters. Later four characters went out of use due to a change in our phonetic system. Today it has 40 consonants and vowels.

Our alphabet has advantages. It enables us to fully express our language rich in sounds and pronounce almost freely the words of any foreign languages of the East and West. It is easier to learn than any foreign alphabets.

Swinging

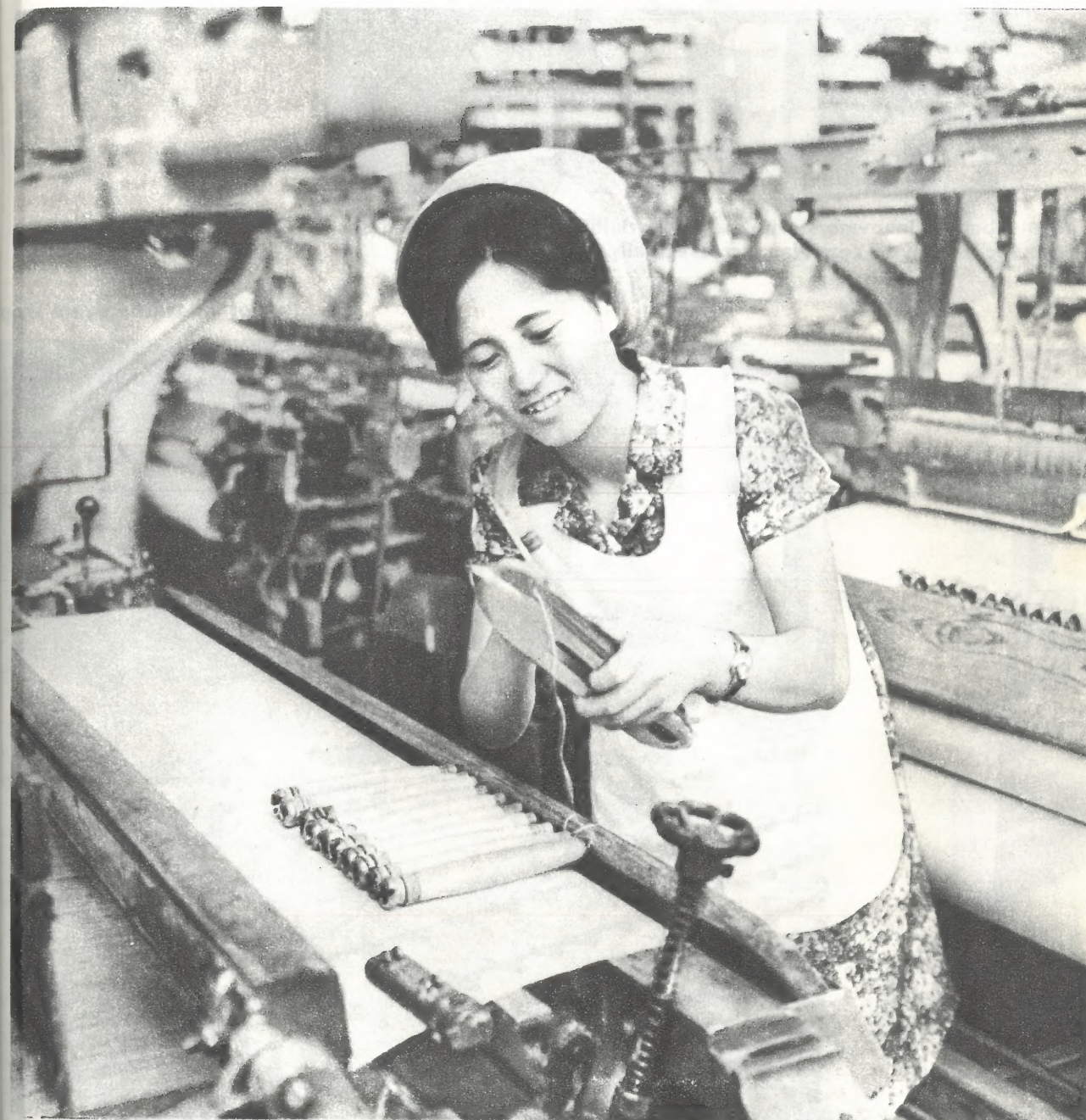
The swinging is a folk amusement liked by women. The swingers sway high up into the sky on a pedal suspended by a pair of ropes from a pole-supported beam or a big tree branch. In old times swinging was enjoyed by women in northwestern and other parts of the country mainly in spring and summer before and after the May Festival in lunar calendar. At that time, the rope was usually made of rice straw or flax or cloth dyed beautifully in different colours, and it had a safety wrist holder attached. There were single and double swingings. The swinging contests were held in various ways. At the beginning one who



could kick or bite a leaf or flower spray of a tree in front won the game. Then a bout was decided by the height attained in swinging. Although it was a folk amusement in the past, the swinging has now become a national sports game as it is good for the physical training of women.

Various Textiles Produced in Larger Quantities

— At Pyongyang Textile Combine —



Chon Yong Sun of the second silk weaving shop who has fulfilled her plan assignment for the first year of the Second Seven-Year Plan half a year ahead of schedule

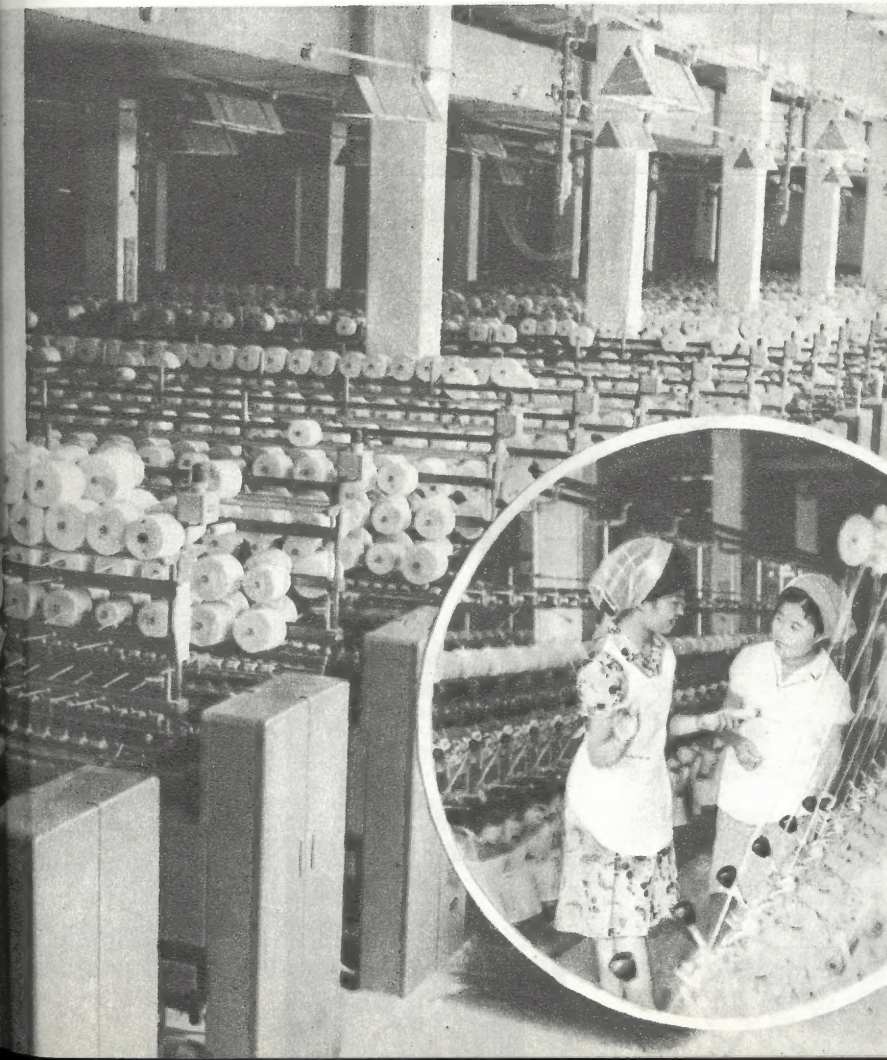


The number of innovators who have overfulfilled the first-year tasks of the Second Seven-Year Plan increases daily

Part of the twisting yarn shop



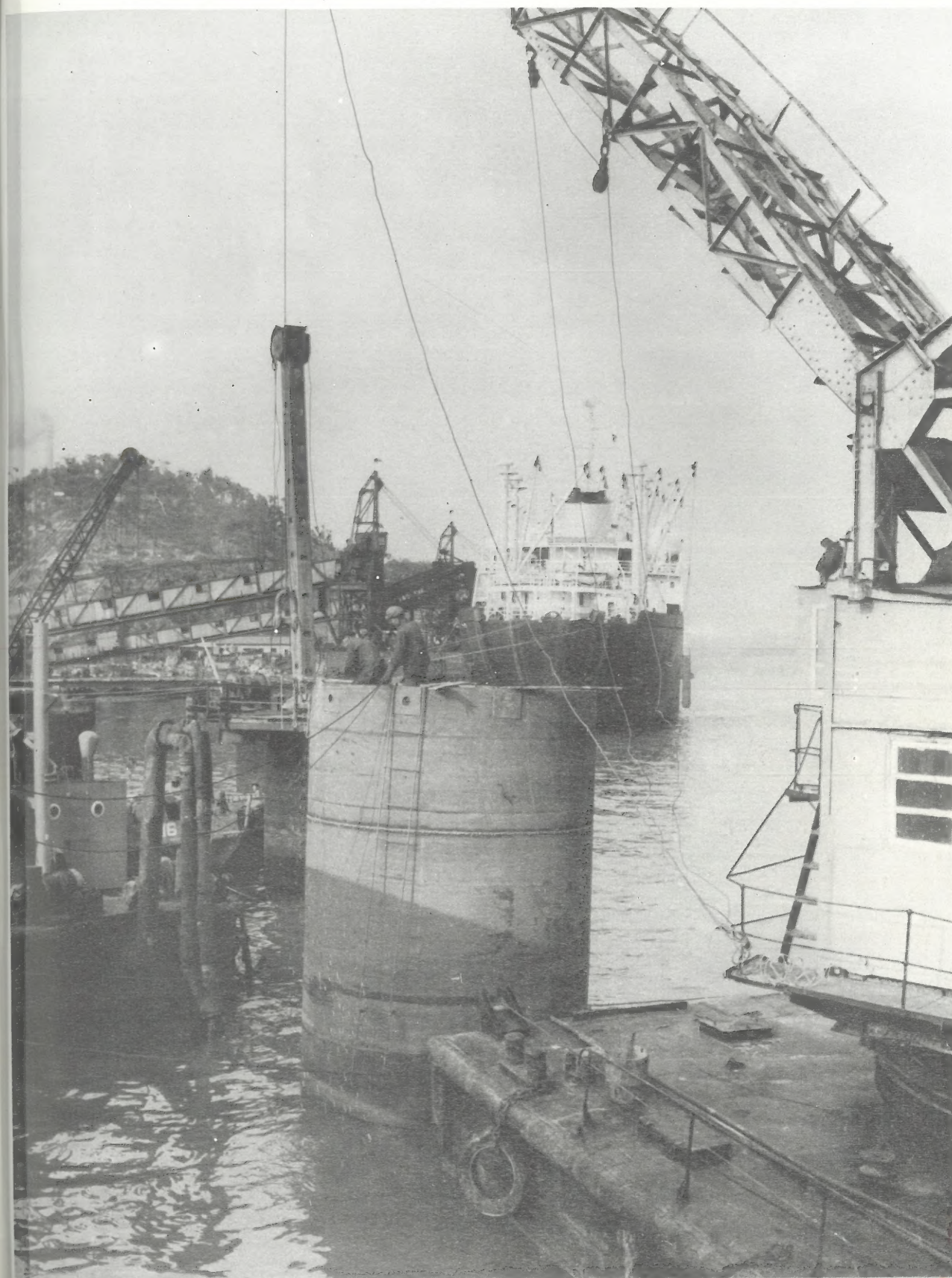
Beautiful silk fabrics are mass-produced with the collective creative wisdom of workers and technicians



The joy of the inspector



Workers amusing themselves at the overnight rest home of the combine



No. 13502



GREAT FESTIVAL OF VICTORS



PER. SEC.
JAN 31 1979
NYPL

Stack 3
Korea Today

11
1978